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OIL TOWNS RISE AND FALL WITH FIELD'S YIELD

Frontiers of Great Ranches Penetrated in Search for New 'Gushers'

NEWCOMERS DWELL IN TENTS AND SHACKS

Brick and Mortar Follow If Wells Indicate Permanence —Texas Situation Typical

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANGELO, Tex.—Boom oil towns, slapped together with a speed that rivals even the sudden success of the gushers that are their only reason for existence, are dotting the plains of west Texas where towns have never before penetrated the vast sweeps of the great ranches.

Often these young cities fade into nothingness as a gusher fails; occasionally they prosper, lose the riotous aspect of their early days and continue as permanent and respectable communities. Twenty-five of them exist today in Texas alone.

Clusters of frame shacks and tents, little paving and few conveniences mark the beginnings of the oil field settlements. They are populated by men who prefer the excitement and adventure of the "oil frontier" to the more staid conventionality of "civilization," with its streets and skyscrapers, luncheon clubs and family histories. These towns have no past and their entire future is staked on an oil well that may go on indefinitely or may end ingloriously as a producer of sulphur water.

Lots Laid Out Quickly

Optimistic promoters have had towns laid out and lots for sale within 24 hours after the discovery well has shot its oil over the derrick and caused intense excitement in a locality accustomed only to the silence of the great open spaces. If the boom fails, the small shacks are loaded on five-ton trucks and carried to a new location that is showing some promise of success. If it succeeds, the shacks are followed by brick buildings, churches, schools, gas and electricity. One never knows which path a town will follow.

West Texas, where the newest oil fields are being established, is a big country, giving an impression of even greater immensity through the fact that one can travel for 60 or 70 miles without seeing a house—nothing but sheep and cattle and an occasional windmill. Ranches of 100,000 acres are not uncommon.

It is in such a setting that oil is found—and a town springs up, the rush and fervor overcoming the loneliness of its environment. There are two-room "apartment houses," probably the most popular quarters; larger buildings in which cots are installed and sleeping room sold at 50 cents a night; restaurants in small shacks or tents.

Bakersfield's Fast Record

The record for building of such a town is credited to Bakersfield, which achieved a population of 600 in 30 days. Before the boom, the site

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Ulster Improves Its Methods for Butter Export

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELFAST—Another step has been taken by the Government of Northern Ireland to improve the quality of agricultural produce. A few years ago legislation was passed to regulate the export of eggs, a lucrative trade which for generations has been conducted in the most haphazard manner, much to the detriment of the farmers.

Eggs were not cleaned and graded, almost invariably they were not properly packed, and often they were stale and unfit for consumption. The result was that they commanded lower prices in the markets of Great Britain than eggs from Denmark and other producing countries on the continent.

Legislation has changed all that. Now only licensed merchants can enter the export trade, and government inspectors see to it that only eggs that are fresh, clean, and graded according to size are sent out of the country.

The Government proposes to do for the butter manufacturer what it has done for the egg trade. It has introduced in Parliament a bill under which all butter factories and shipping depots must be licensed. The export of butter, except under license, will be prohibited entirely. The factories will be under constant supervision and their products must comply with certain strictly defined standards. Farmers who supply dirty or contaminated milk will incur heavy penalties. Northern Ireland butter will be packed in government stamped wrappings and its excellence will be guaranteed by the state.

Almost identical legislation is in force in the Free State.

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One Man to Examine British Pay Dispute

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE Government has made an interesting departure from precedent in setting up a committee of one member only to inquire into the British wool and textile wages dispute. Hugh P. MacMillan, former Lord Advocate, and now chairman of the standing joint conference of workers and employers in the shipbuilding industry, will be the "committee."

The usual practice in a Government inquiry is to have three members, one chosen by the employers, one by the workers, and a neutral chairman. Mr. MacMillan will be able to go into the merits of the employers' case for wage reduction, and also into the causes of the breakdown in the negotiations which has occurred.

Women to Run Bureau to Halt Juvenile Crime

No Men to Have Places in New Organization of New York Police

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Women will staff the new Crime Prevention Bureau established by Grover A. Whalen, Police Commissioner, and listed in the 1930 budget for an appropriation of $99,300. It will begin operations next week. Until the personnel of 25 such investigators into conditions of delinquency has been completed through the civil service channel, the bureau will function under the Women's Bureau, Mr. Whalen said.

The investigator posts carry a salary of $3000 a year require five years experience in paid social work dealing with delinquencies—three years, if the applicant has a college diploma—or the same period in social research. The director of the bureau, whose salary will be $6000 a year, has not yet been named. The personnel will also include a "supervisor of crime prevention investigators," at a salary of $4500 and a secretary to the director.

In describing his plan for the bureau last autumn, Mr. Whalen said its chief function would be supervision over activities of children in a few neighborhoods where juvenile delinquency is a special problem. The co-operation of social welfare agencies will be asked to insure the bureau's intimate contact with conditions. Headquarters of the bureau will be in precinct police stations, and patrolmen will be expected to aid its effectiveness by reporting unemployed boys found in questionable places and in the wrong sort of company.

As the work of the bureau expands, Mr. Whalen intimated, men may be attached to the personnel for direct work with boys. The personnel would be built up carefully and slowly, he said, so that the bureau may serve to guide children brought up in an unfavorable environment into normal, wholesome ways of living.

RUMANIAN ENVOYS TO EXCHANGE POSTS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian Government has announced without comment immediate changes in the Ministers at Vienna, Berlin, Angora, the Vatican and Cairo, although no diplomats were recalled.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Rumanian Legation here, in response to a Monitor inquiry, stated that the diplomatic moves probably merely involve interchange of posts between the Ministers concerned.

No information was received from Bucharest, but it is known that the Rumanian Minister at the Vatican, for example, would prefer to be in Vienna, since he is a Transylvanian, and lived in the Austrian capital in the days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is considered very unlikely that there is any political significance in the transfers.

WOMEN ADVISED TO BUILD TRADE BY WISE BUYING

Board of Club Federation Backs Hoover Program of Stable Prosperity

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—The women of the United States will be asked to do their bit for national prosperity by spending money freely following a conference here this week between officials of the United States Department of Commerce and the members of the board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

As the result of an appeal from the department for women to help along business, the clubs which latterly have been talking thrift and balanced budgets will be asked to circulate advice in favor of buying new fur coats, replenishing the family linen closet and doing that bit of needed repairing or painting of the household walls.

"We shall by no means advocate extravagant or unwise spending," said Mrs. John F. Sippel of Baltimore, president of the federation, in explanation of the board action. "But we can see the need for maintaining national business by continuing normal buying. It would be natural for women at a time like this to refrain from planned expenditure and to save their money, but if many women should follow this procedure the effect would be felt speedily throughout the industrial world. We are not inclined toward fear that things may go wrong, but we are determined to do our part to keep business right and to maintain our industries on a consuming basis which will benefit everyone."

Work for World Peace

In her address at the opening of the annual board meeting Mrs. Sippel counseled the women to make a clear distinction between the permanent ideals upon which the organization was founded nearly 40 years ago and those methods which are merely instruments of idealistic expression and which change with the changing order of material achievements.

"We are not a religious organization," said Mrs. Sippel, "but regardless of the creed of individual club women it is only as we look to the hills of spiritual truth that we shall be able to set bounds to controversies and confusions; to say with mastery to our perplexities, thus far and no farther shall you trouble our hearts."

Referring to the work of the federation, she called attention to various plans for co-operation between government departments and the clubs Mrs. Sippel said, "We need to guard against setting up any one agency as

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Poles Welcome Franco-German Reconciliation

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The pronouncements of August Zaleski, Foreign Minister in the new Polish Cabinet, concerning Franco-German-Polish relations are meeting with the approbation of France.

The gist of Mr. Zaleski's statement upon continuing his former post in the new Government was to the effect that Poland welcomed the resumption of normal, friendly relations between France and Germany as an essential condition to improved Polish-German relations. Any collaboration between Poland and Germany which ignored French interests was, according to Mr. Zaleski, as unthinkable as any Franco-German accord which would not consider Polish interests.

The Temps expresses gratification at Mr. Zaleski's avowed intention to continue Poland for the Polish for his policy along established lines. The Franco-Polish entente, says the French journal, "is not directed against any third powers, is inspired by respect for existing treaties, does not exclude normal relations with any other nation and is primarily an influence for equilibrium and peace."

British Minister Says Security Must Be Obtained by Co-operation

First Lord of the Admiralty Outlines the Attitude of the Labor Government at Coming Naval Conference

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Albert Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, explained at Abertillery, Monmouthshire, on Jan. 7 the determining considerations in the British Government's attitude at the coming five-power naval conference.

Mr. Alexander said: "What we have to do is go into the conference as men of good will with, I hope, some measure of statesmanship and with three things in view. First and foremost, there must always be in the mind of the statesmen of any country the task of obtaining security for its people. Secondly, we must move for security, not by any blatant national effort like we have had in the past but by the co-operation of all the powers concerned to a general end. For that we must work. Thirdly, if that co-operation can be secured and a basis of agreement formed, if we can avoid reopening the competitive race in armaments by reaching an agreement, then there is good ground for a substantial reduction all round and a relief of the burden upon the people of all the powers concerned of maintaining armaments on the scale of the past."

Mr. Alexander also warned the people of Great Britain not to allow themselves to be influenced unduly by propaganda, either from those who want complete disarmament or from the opposite side, which declares that any move in the direction of reduction will undermine national security. He added that there was "no realm of human endeavor in which a spirit of co-operation was more needed than in endeavoring to secure a better basis for peace and good will by an agreement on the reduction of armaments."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the President of the National Council and the moderator of the Federal Council of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales have published a joint "Call," to set aside Jan. 19, being the Sunday before the conference,

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PRICE ADVANCE REFLECTED IN FARM VALUES

E. H. Thomson, Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Summarizes Conditions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—"The position of agriculture in the northeastern area is being gradually strengthened after a downward readjustment of farm values since 1920," said E. H. Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, summarizing operations of the bank and farm conditions in this district during the past year.

"Advancing farm prices are being reflected in the recovery of farm values. In Counnecticut the average price of farm land is already above what it was in 1920, and in Massachusetts it closely approximates that level. Outside certain areas, like Vermont and central and western New York, the trend has been upward during the last year, and this is expected to continue during 1930. In northern Maine, where farmers have experienced the best season in many years, the gain is said to have been marked."

"Notwithstanding an unstable money situation this bank has been enabled to make all loans recommended by its appraisers and approved by the executive committee at a rate not exceeding 5½ per cent. The rate was advanced from 5 per cent on July 15. Applications for loans numbering 2408 and amounting to $11,007,100 were filed during the year, as compared to 3188 and $13,960,800, respectively, in the preceding fiscal year. Loans numbering 1087 for an aggregate of $3,906,600 were granted in the last year, as against 1587 for $4,960,000 in the preceding year.

"Collections on loans in the district in general showed an improvement this year, except in a few sections like southern Maine, eastern Vermont and southern New York, where the drouth was severe. A slowing down in collections last month is attributed in part to severe storms in some parts of the district.

"Rediscount loans of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Springfield, including renewals, for the fiscal year amounted to $1,839,589, as compared to $1,254,480 for the preceding year. This is the largest volume of rediscounting in the history of the bank. Substantial aid was given to the northern Maine potato growers, and also to the live stock industry in the district."

AUTOGIRO IS LANDED ALMOST VERTICALLY

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The ability to fly safely at what is stalling speed with an ordinary airplane and to land almost vertically has been successfully demonstrated by the latest type of De la Cierva Autogiro at Heston Park airdrome.

With Sir Sefton Brancker, director of civil aviation as a passenger, A. H. Rawson, test pilot of the Autogiro Company showed he could take off with less of a run than a light airplane.

This was accomplished by turning up the tail of the plane to nearly a right angle, thus throwing the slip stream on the windmill rotors, which soon turn rapidly enough to enable the machine to take off.

When landing the autogiro descends so slowly that the pilot has ample time to pick a landing place and when the ground is touched the machine pulls up in three or four yards.

R. W. BOYDEN NAMED WAR CLAIM UMPIRE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Roland W. Boyden, Boston attorney, was appointed, Jan. 8, as umpire of the Mixed Claims Commission to settle war claims between the United States and Germany.

FRANCO-GERMAN ACCORD SOUGHT ON GUARANTEES

Berlin Opposes Any Terms Involving Reoccupation of the Rhineland

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Discussion is going on behind the scenes between the French and German legal experts for discovery of a formula which would solve the difficulty caused by the refusal of the German delegation to accept the implications of Article 430 of the Treaty of Versailles as applied to default on payments under the Young plan.

The German delegation is willing to accept the French proposal for submission of the difference of opinion as to Germany's ability to pay to arbitration by the Permanent Court of Internationanal Justice after examination of the facts by the consultative committee set up under the Young plan. What the Germans will not accept is the right which the Franch claim to reoccupy the Rhineland zones if the Court were to decide that Germany was deliberately evading its obligations.

The Germans regard the Young plan as superseding the sanctions which might have been applied on the advice of the Reparations Commission under the Dawes plan. They would, however, be willing to accept the decision of the World Court regarding their obligation to continue payments and are prepared to concede to the French the right to apply any sanctions permissible under international law, provided these do not include reoccupation of German territory, nor would they object to an appeal to the League of Nations on the whole question, the League to decide what measures should be taken to enforce payment.

France's Position Explained

André Tardieu, French Prime Minister, maintains he cannot return to the French Chamber with an admission that the Young plan implies revision of the Versailles Treaty by depriving France of the right to apply article 430 to a defaulting Germany. The question must ultimately come before a committee of the six powers but in the meantime the Germans have invited the French to put their views in writing and the French are endeavoring to obtain consent of the British to a definite proposition. It is, however, most difficult to find a formula which will satisfy both sides.

The German delegation points out there is a security clause in the reparations agreement with the United States by which "the United States agrees to accept in full faith the credit of Germany as the only security and guarantee for fulfillment of German obligations." The United States has thus consented to forgo sanctions in the belief that the agreement rests upon a moral basis.

In the German view condemnation by world opinion would in effect be the most drastic of all sanctions, for Germany would find its credit shattered and its industry ruined if it deliberately defaulted, thereby bring-

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Straightening a Distorted Picture

A mere difference between $30,000,000 and $936,000,000 as the purported annual cost of enforcing the Volstead Act is but one of the points set right in an article

"How Prohibition Is Distorted Abroad"

on the EDITORIAL PAGE

Tomorrow

ROYAL WEDDING HELD AT ROME AMID REJOICINGS

Brilliant Scenes at Quirinal for Marriage of Italy's Crown Prince

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Prince Umberto, heir to the Italian throne, and Princess Marie Jose, only daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, were married on Jan. 8 in the Cappella Palonia, the private chapel of the Quirinal Palace, in the presence of a brilliant gathering of crowned heads, royal princes and representatives of all nations.

The wedding ceremony was performed by Cardinal Pietro Maffi, Archbishop of Pisa, a personal friend of the Italian sovereigns, who wore robes belonging to the Midici family, now preserved at the Pitti Palace, Florence. On either side of the chapel were magnificent thrones adorned with red damask for the sovereigns and princes. Overhead hung a gorgeous canopy of crimson velvet, outlined with gold.

The wedding procession was a magnificent display of color. Princess Marie, who was given away by her father, wore a magnificent gown of white velvet, specially manufactured by a group of factories in the Como district, near Milan. The gown had a white train, about seven yards long, with ermine border lined with white silver moire. In the procession took part all the sovereigns, princes and other representatives of the states now in Rome, while members of the diplomatic corps, Cabinet Ministers and high state officials witnessed the procession march through the royal apartments to the Pauline Chapel.

As the marriage ceremony was performed according to the new law governing marriages in Italy the Cardinal read the articles of the civil code dealing with marriage.

When the religious ceremony was over the procession re-formed, this time being led by the Prince and Princess, who looked radiant and happy, and graciously accepted congratulations offered by the sovereigns, princes and other eminent personages assembled near the chapel.

Meantime a huge crowd assembled in the Piazza Quirinale, clamoring outside for the appearance of the royal couple on the balcony. When finally the Prince and Princess of Piedmont appeared, a tremendous

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Jewish Colonies Project Confronts Spanish Dictator

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Amused surprise has been caused here by news published abroad that Spain is about to remove the immigration bar against Jews.

It is true that Jews were expelled under the decree of 1492 but when the Constitution was promulgated in 1812 the prohibition against re-entry into Spain lapsed and since then Jews have been free to come and go. Thousands of Jews reside in Spain and there is no objection to services in synagogues, one which is in Madrid.

Recently the city editor of a Jewish paper in New York interviewed Gen. Primo de Rivera on the subject of the possibility of the return of Jews en masse and received a most favorable hearing but a noncommittal reply, pending, it is presumed, the sounding of public opinion. The project is not new, for prior to the World War it was gone into by Israel Zangwill whose overtures were cut short by the outbreak of hostilities. It is most doubtful if present negotiations will lead to any immediate result despite the broadmindedness of the Dictator who indeed would find Jewish sympathies and financial help useful in the present crisis but would hardly dare antagonize the Ecclesiastical Party by officially encouraging establishment of Jewish colonies.

The immigration question is certain to provoke difficulties if officially raised, for encouragement of employment of Jewish labor would give rise to widespread protests.

Demands More Scope in Air Crash Inquiries

© Underwood

CLARENCE M. YOUNG

Federal Aerial Head Seeks New Inquiry Power

Wants Testimony Under Oath, and Right of Subpoena Over Witnesses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Establishment of an investigating authority with enlarged powers in the Department of Commerce to keep the public informed of the facts in airplane accidents in commercial transportation is advocated by Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics.

Authority to conduct formal hearings, subpoena witnesses, take testimony under oath, and to record and transcribe passages in the investigation of airplane accidents, is now lacking to the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce, Mr. Young states. Such a lack, he declares, indicates the need "for additional congressional authority."

The time is not far distant, in the opinion of Mr. Young, when popular feeling will force the formation of a federal agency which shall inquire into, and report upon, every major accident that takes place in a regular transportation company's scheduled service. The logical place for such inquiry is the Commerce Department's aeronautics branch, he states, which now makes informal investigations of airplane accidents over the Nation.

Mr. Young draws a sharp distinction betwen accidents occurring in scheduled commercial service and accidents to private machines. Accidents in the latter category, he believes, are like those which occur between automobiles on the public highway and should not be made the subject of formal investigation by federal authority. On the other hand, accidents in transportation companies where the airplane takes the place of the railroad or other common carrier are much more serious in their effects on the public, in Mr. Young's view.

Explaining what the department already does in relation to air accidents, he said:

"The department now makes public the causes of accidents. It groups the accidents which occur during a given period of time and summarizes the causes, classifying them as to the nature of the aircraft operations—whether scheduled transport service, student instruction, miscellaneous taxi service, 'joy' riding, etc.—and enables any interested person to make comparisons for any purpose whatsoever.

"Of equal, or greater importance, however, is the fact that it enables the department to apply intelligently remedial measures along given lines. And the effort to do so has been, and still is, one of its major activities."

$100,000,000 ROAD PLANNED TO CUT CORE OF BOSTON

Combined Surface and Subway Would Bisect Business District

HAS DIRECT BACKING OF LARGE INTERESTS

Would Be 60 Feet Wide With Arcaded Sidewalks—Year Proposed for Study

A combined surface and subway vehicular 'traffic artery involving a maximum estimated cost of $100,000,000, running from the junction of Stuart and Washington Streets to Washington and Hanover Streets, backed and supported by prominent business men and traffic experts, is proposed for Boston.

The project has the indorsement of Mayor Curley, Henrry I. Harriman, chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Board; William J. McDonald, real estate expert; Bruce Wetmore, associated with the Wetmore-Savage Company; Dr. Miller McClintock, national traffic expert, and Frederick H. Fay, chairman of the Boston Planning Board.

The project, according to Mayor Curley, will require at least a year of educating the public to what it actually means. It will be a vehicular transit "backbone," to use the words of Mr. McDonald. The plan is to have the surface road run directly above the subway artery, each road being 60 feet wide, with arcaded sidewalks providing crossings about the surface road for pedestrians.

The subway would have connections with the proposed East Boston vehicular tunnel, thus furnishing easy entrance to Boston's uptown shopping districts to out-of-town traffic.

City Could Compensate Cost

By exercising the right of eminent domain, the city of Boston could, according to Mayor Nichols, take possession of the 650,000 square feet of land required for the project, 100,000 for the street proper and the rest for building sites along the artery. By selling the land adjacent to the proposed artery to industries at its enhanced valuation the city could be compensated over and over again for the cost of the project, the Mayor said. Provision for parking would be included in the subway construction.

Future plans, according to Mr. McDonald, will require immense study and research work. He classed the project as the greatest ever undertaken in the world for vehicular traffic facilitation. It is an enterprise of such magnitude, he said, that education of the people will be necessary before it can readily be entered upon.

The proposed artery would pass from the junction of Washington and Stuart Streets to Washington and Hanover Streets through the present site of the City Hall by way of Province Street, and touch upon those streets now intersecting on Washington Street.

Whether or not the present City Hall would have to come down in a question to be solved. Plenty of time will be taken to judge just where it would pass and what buildings it would be necessary to remove. Authorities are unanimous in declaring that it would establish a new uptown Boston with a modernistic atmosphere of speed and efficiency in traffic regulation not yet attained in any other city in the Nation.

Conference on Post Office Site

In view of the possibilities of the abandonment of the Post Office Square site by the Federal Government, Mayor Curley has asked for a conference by the City Planning Board and group of Boston architects, to consider and make a study as to the formation of a civic center for Boston on that site.

A possible erection of an auditorium and possibly a new city hall and such other buildings that might contribute to a new adequate civic center is proposed by the Mayor as subject for the conference.

Continuing his reorganization of the city "family" Mayor Curley appointed Capt. John J. Lydon to succeed John W. Reth as Soldiers' Relief Commissioner and Joseph A. Conry to fill the post of William A. Fisher, resigned Traffic Commissioner. Mr. Conry is a former Congressman from Boston and Captain Lydon has been active in military affairs for many years.

Immediate Traffic Action

Immediate action on the construction of the underpass referred to in his inaugural address at Commonwealth Avenue under Massachusetts Avenue, will be sought by Mayor Curley in an order to be submitted to the City Council next Monday for the expenditure of $500,000 on the project. Studies of the proposed pass are already in the hands of the Traffic Commission. One of them would provide for two lanes of traffic while the other two would require three.

An immediate start on subway extension work from Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street is also being pressed by Mayor Curley, who said he would also like to see an extension of the Boylston Street subway under Commonwealth Avenue to Union Square at Cambridge Street, North Beacon Street and Brighton Avenue, and under Beacon Street to St. Mary's Street.

Request that the Boston Airport be made a port of entry was conveyed in a letter written to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, by Mayor Curley, who advocates an expenditure of $1,000,000 for airport improvements. He has also written to Washington seeking the transfer of Governor's Island by the Federal Government to the City of Boston for airport expansion purposes.

Beauty Goes to Oklahoma Crossroads; Ponca City Bans Corner Filling Station

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PONCA CITY, Okla.—Highway intersections should be small beauty spots, not just "places where two roads come together." They should be landscaped, improved with shrubs and flowers and otherwise made to serve an æsthetic purpose as well as a practical one. Acting on this idea, Ponca Citians have extended their "City Beautiful" plan far beyond municipal boundary lines.

Everywhere out from Ponca City are rounded paved highway corners, known throughout Oklahoma as "Cann corners," because the making of them was first suggested and accomplished by L. A. Cann, county commissioner of the Ponca City district for 20 years. These corners leave triangular tracts of land bare at each intersection and energies are now being directed toward transforming these into small parks. Low-growing shrubs and flowers are used, so that the motorist's vision is not obscured.

Since the municipal park board has taken over the plan, it is believed that action may be taken to prevent the use of the triangles for filling stations, signboards or other commercial projects.

The beautification of Ponca City itself received a great impetus 10 years ago when Henry Hatashita, Japanese artist, was brought to the city by E. W. Marland, oil company president, to improve his private estate and also to help with the landscaping of golf courses, parks, streets and other public places. The citizens in general have adopted the idea and now there are relatively few homes that do not nestle in attractive surroundings. Mr. Hatashita is a leader in the campaign to extend work beyond the city limits.

Another innovation has been linked with the landscaping program. Since autumn, not spring, is recommended as the proper time to plant trees in Oklahoma, Arbor Day was made to coincide with Armistice Day in Ponca City in 1929. Most of the Armistice Day ceremonies took the form of tree-planting programs.

Sugar maples, moline elms, pin oaks, white oaks and a number of other trees were donated by clubs and individuals for Armistice Day and also for individual beautification plans. The Lions Club voted to supply one mile of trees, spaced at stated intervals.

German Names on Map, Erased in War, to Be Restored by South Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A movement to restore the more historic of the German names which were erased from the map of South Australia during the World War has been started, with the support both of Richard L. Butler, Premier, and Lionel L. Hill, leader of the Opposition.

Difficult trails in an untamed country were traversed by the pioneers of German descent, whose names were later acclaimed by South Australia. One of them was Robert Homburg, who became a minister of the crown and a judge of the Supreme Court. Another, Krichauff, also rose to Cabinet rank and was known as the father of the extensive agricultural bureau system. But these names, together with many others, were stricken from the maps during the bitterness of conflict.

Another German, David Hergolt, was famous in botany and exploration. He discovered a chain of springs with abundance of water in Central Australia, and the noted South Australian explorer, James McDouall Stuart, named them after him. These springs have been a discovery of major importance in this dry country. The name of Basedow also went off the map, yet he was primarily responsible for the foundation of Roseworthy College through which thousands of students have passed—it has been an institution with a mighty influence on agricultural practice in the State, and has been conducted by the Government for many years.

The name of Schomburghk has also gone from the map; yet Dr. Richard von Schomburghk was a most distinguished botanist, and was director of the Adelaide botanic gardens for many years. These are some of the names that will be restored by the Government so soon as the necessary procedure can be accomplished.

So important was the work of the early German colonists that it has been suggested that a memorial hall should be erected during the forthcoming state centenary celebrations. In any case, their names will be inscribed in the centenary hall which the Government intends to erect in the Royal showgrounds in 1936. Some of the places, whose names have been altered to those of an aboriginal, or military, character, have been in existence for 80 years. In the first year after the conclusion of the war the Lutheran schools were reopened, but today, 11 years after the armistice, German names remain off the map.

HILL DWELLERS DEMAND RIGHTS IN BEACON AREA

Want No Parking, Lower Tax Valuations, Elimination of Smoke

Elimination of smoke from Boston, proposals for a new bridge over the Charles River basin from the north end of Dartmouth Street to Cambridge, and the forbidding of automobile parking on Beacon Hill were among the topics presented at the annual meeting of the Beacon Hill Association at the Twentieth Century Club on Joy Street.

Contrasting the smoke situation in Boston and New York, where it is declared to be more thoroughly handled, Edward F. Miller, professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that smoke can virtually be eliminated, and that the technical staffs of M. I. T. and Harvard should be utilized by Boston for the solution of this civic problem.

The traffic situation on Charles Street and Beacon Hill requires immediate attention, in the opinion of several speakers. A new bridge to supplement the Cambridge and Harvard bridges was proposed, and plans with a memorial tower in the center were submitted. Elimination of street parking on Beacon Hill was favored. A vote was taken that the city authorities be requested to keep a traffic policeman at the intersection of Mt. Vernon and Charles Streets all day.

William C. Codman stated that assessed valuations of property on Beacon Hill are getting too high. He told of a small group of houses in Acorn Street, assessed 23 years ago at $30,000, now advanced to an assessment valuation of $119,500. In the same period, the tax rate has advanced from $15.90 to $28.

The following officers were elected: Romney Spring, president; Henry P. Kendal, vice-president; Allan Forbes, treasurer; Miss Marian C. Nichols, secretary; Percy A. Atherton, March G. Bennett, Frank A. Bourne, John Codman, Robert N. Cram, Charles M. Davenport, and Wilmot R. Evans, directors.

Light Company's Rise Revealed at Hearing

Figures presented by Wycliffe C. Marshall, attorney, to the Public Utilities Commission, at the hearing in which customers of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company sought to secure a rate reduction, show the remarkable growth of that concern since 1921 when it served 130,000 persons to the present patronage of 330,000. This great prosperity has not, according to Mr. Marshall, been accompanied by proportional rate reductions.

Mr. Marshall's investigation further disclosed that the Edison Company's service now covers 574 square miles of territory, extending from Carlisle on the north to Hopkinton in the west, and to Bellingham, in the south, a belt 50 miles across at its widest. Throughout its entire territory, the company has an average of 577 customers to the square mile, according to the attorney's exhibit.

The company's currents assets, he said, are double its liabilities, and its assets and plant investment have doubled in the last seven years. The largest number of customers to a square mile is 6487, in Somerville. Boston, Chelsea and Watertown, he pointed to as the largest developed Edison territory, in the order named. The hearing will be continued, Jan. 21.

Two Amateur Games Scheduled Tonight

Amateur hockey prevails tonight in Boston with two games scheduled, one between the Harvard varsity and Michigan College of Mining and Technology at the Boston Garden, and a strictly club affair between the University Club of Boston and the St. John Beavers, at the Boston Arena.

Michigan Tech is hardly expected to defeat the Crimson, but the contest will be of interest intersectionally and particularly to the Harvard followers for they will get another opportunity to judge the new lineup that has transferred Capt. E. J. Putnam Jr. Occ., from center to left wing; W. B. Wood Jr. '32, from left wing to left defense, and J. B. Garrison '31, from defense to center, with H. D. Everett Jr. '31, playing right wing. This lineup has had more practice together, and should show to better advantage than it did against Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

There is considerable interest in the game at the Arena because of the stirring battles these clubs have played on other occasions. Any team from the Maritime Provinces with any repute at all is certain to draw a large crowd, and this game has quite a number of favorites on the St. John team that expect to defeat the locals. The University Club has just about reached the strength it had previous to the time George Owen Jr. turned professional.

GLIDER PILOT GAINS UNOFFICIAL RECORD

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Hawley Bowlus, America's champion glider pilot, remained aloft Jan. 6 in a glider 5h. 27m. 1 3-5s.

Caught over the ocean during a lull in the wind, he soared to a forced landing on shore at a point farther than 150 feet from his takeoff.

Because he did not land within the imaginary circle of 300 feet diameter, he forfeited his chance to claim an official glider endurance record, flight officials said.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Conference on municipal issues, conducted by Boston League of Women Voters, Women's City Club of Boston, Women's Municipal League of Boston; dinner; talk on "The Future of Metropolitan Boston," by Thomas Harrison Reed, Copley-Plaza, 7.

Dinner and debate, Park Street Club; debate on "Resolved: That the Emergence of Woman from the Home to Enter Business, Professional and Political Life Is a Regrettable Feature of the Times," Boston City Club, 6:30.

Harvard University; meeting, Harvard Mathematical Club; lecture on "Prime Numbers," by Charles Wexler, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8; concert by the Stradivarius Quartet, auspices Division of Music and the Fogg Art Museum, court of Fogg Art Museum, 8; exposition of chamber music, by Arthur Whiting, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15.

Sixtieth anniversary dinner and entertainment, Commonwealth Lodge, No. 19, Knights of Pythias, Hotel Statler, 6.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; annual winter concert by chorus of Women's Republican Club, Clubhouse, 8.

Meeting, Boston Society of Natural History; talk by Harold J. Coolidge Jr. on "The Kingdom of the Million Elephants and the White Parasol," Museum Building, 234 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club; semi-monthly dance, George W. Brown Hall, 294 Boylston Street, 8.

Meeting, Designers' Section, B. S. C. E.; talk on "Practical and Impractical in Steel Design," by John C. Moses, chief engineer, Boston Bridge Works, 715 Tremont Temple, 6.

Hotel Statler; dinner, State Mutual Life Assurance Company, Parlor A, 6:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club; supper and annual meeting, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 6.

Lectures in series on "Christianity at the Beginning of the Fifth Century, and St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo," by Prof. George La Piana, auspices Lowell Institute, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; new members' dinner and initiation, Room 100, 6:30; dormitory guidance course, talk on "Skills in Education," by Dr. Franklin P. Hawks, Room 657, 7:15; Caspy Players' rehearsal, Room 100, 8; meeting, Williams Club, Young Men's Club Room, 8; meeting, Caspy Club, Bates Hall, 8; chess tournament, Room 100, 8:30.

Forg Art Museum—Concert, the Stradivarius String Quartet, 8:00.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Major Barbara," 8:15.
Majestic—"Mademoiselle Modiste," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Thirty-ninth annual convention, Society of Master Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts, Inc., general sessions, Horticultural Hall, morning and afternoon.

Hotel Statler; exhibition and luncheon, N. E. Curtain Manufacturers; parlor.

Conference on municipal issues, conducted by Boston League of Women Voters, Women's City Club of Boston and Women's Municipal League of Boston; morning session, talks by Flavel Shurtleff, Michael H. Sullivan, Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., Laura A. Cauble, 10:30; afternoon session, talks by Ernest L. Griffith, A. Warren Stearns, Joseph Lee, John F. Nolan, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 2:30.

Meeting, Committee on World Friendship Among Children, discussion of plans for reception in Massachusetts of the return exhibit sent by the children of Mexico, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 3:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; discussion of "Should the Present Book Censorship Law Be Changed?" by Edward A. Weeks Jr., director of the Atlantic Monthly Press and chairman of the Massachusetts Commission for the Revision of the Book Law, and Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, editor of the Christian Register, Clubhouse, 11.

Harvard University; meeting, Society of Harvard Dames; talk by Mrs. John Lincoln Dearing on "Beautiful Japan," Phillips Brooks House, 3; biological seminar, Prof. E. C. Jeffrey, speaker, Zoological Laboratory, Room 402, 4:45.

Luncheon meeting, Zonta Club of Boston; speaking and entertainment, University Club, 12:30.

Luncheon, Quota Club of Boston; talk on "The Job of the Art Critic," by Miss Alice Lawton, art editor of the Boston Post, Engineers Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, 12:30.

Music

Hancock Hall—Concert, Beatrice Harrison, violoncellist and Gertrude Ehrhart, singer, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel — Concert Lillian Prudden, soprano, 4:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 4, except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. International Exhibition of Contemporary Glass and Rugs, water colors and books by William Blake, lent by Mrs. William Emerson; etchings by Rembrandt; eighteenth century mezzotints; etchings of the sixteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth centuries; American contemporary etchings; etchings by Charles Keene; Japanese prints, lent by Gilbert E. Fuller; nineteenth century Japanese prints.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Forg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge — Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; drawings, lent by John Nicholas Brown; woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Durer. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings. Jan. 2 to Feb. 13.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Members' exhibition by the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Through Jan. 15.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings and water colors by Edmund J. Sullivan. Also general exhibition of prints.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Portrait drawings by Ruth Thomas. Through Jan. 11. "Old Masters" exhibition through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—American landscapes.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place, Beacon Hill—Stained glass and window cartoons by five Boston craftsmen.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Carl W. Rawson. Also work of Dorothy Loeb, Albert Gold, A. Leslie Gill and William H. Littlefield. Murals and paintings by Gino E. Conti. Through Jan. 17.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Scherver Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Print exhibit.

Goodman Stadios, 607 Boylston Street—Print exhibit.

Copley Galleries, 193 Newbury Street—Paintings in water colors by 29 Boston artists. Through Jan. 11.

Exeter Galleries, 179 Newbury Street—Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century Works of Art.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Old and modern paintings, etchings and engravings.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Oil paintings by William B. Hazelton. Through Jan. 31.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings by Cameron, Pennell, Whistler, Zorn and others.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Leon Kroll and other moderns.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by H. Anthony Dyer and Nancy Dyer. Through Jan. 14.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Open 9 to 5 weekdays, and 1:30 to 5 Sundays. Birds of America and foreign countries; pre-history case showing models of pre-historic animals; baskets of the world; shoes of many lands; boat models made by museum boy, including one of famous clipper ship "Flying Cloud"; shells of the world; evergreens; physical geology; cases telling the stories of people of far-away lands—India, China, Japan, Egypt, the Philippines, etc; large collection of North American Indian articles, including some of rare value; 320 dolls of all costumes and countries and colonial doll house. Mildred E. Manter, director.

Les Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Exhibition of Oils, Water Colors and Pastels by American Painters. Jan. 6-11.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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WOMEN VOTERS STUDY BOSTON'S HOME RULE PLEA

Henry Parkman Jr. Cites Tax Abuses—Says City Still Is Backward

More home rule for Boston and less control by the State Legislature, was urged by speakers at the morning session of the Conference on Municipal Issues conducted by the Boston League of Women Voters, the Women's City Club of Boston and the Women's Municipal League of Boston, which opened at the Twentieth Century Club.

The conference hall was decorated with exhibits representing some of the progressive activities of the city. A comparative chart prepared by the smoke control commission showed how woefully behind other large cities Boston is in this respect. Of especial interest were charts indicating the use of the city's tax dollar, and a fine colored chart just prepared by the zoning commission showing the commercial, industrial and residential zones of the city.

Miss Frances G. Curtis, presiding officer, opened the conference with the statement that its object was to encourage and develop an intelligent study of, and active interest in the government of the city of Boston.

Prof. B. G. Whitemore, from the department of government, Smith College, laid the foundation for discussion by giving an account of the history of municipal administration in Boston. He explained that Boston has always been connected in a unique way with the state itself. For 300 years it has been the capital, and throughout that period has habitually been subject to the control of the State.

The reasons for this condition cannot easily be determined, Professor Whitmore said, but the fact is nevertheless plain throughout its history. In 1908, for example, it took a volume of 600 pages to contain the revised statutes passed by the State Legislature which applied to the city. The city has been the special province of the State almost as the District of Columbia and the City of Washington is the special province of the Federal Government.

Henry Parkman, Jr., formerly a member of the Boston City Council and now State Senator, said that the historical relationship between city and state which Professor Whitmore had explained was still in existence. Boston has more state control and less local self government than any other city in Massachusetts, which is further aggravated comparatively by the fact that Massachusetts retains a greater measure of state control over its cities than do most other states in the Union.

The city was given practically no voice in the selection of its charter, he said. Many amendments have been passed directly by the Legislature with no reference to the city at all, and others have been presented at the city elections in such a form that the city could merely choose between similar alternatives, and in no way express a significant opinion.

State control is especially unfortunate in regard to the tax question, he said. The city tax limit which the state tries to establish does nothing but give the people a false sense of security. In practice, Mr. Parkman continued, it has resulted in wide abuses. The city budget sent to the state committee for approval is purposely wrong. Anticipated revenues are underestimated in order to make up for wholesale slashing of the budget by the State. If the city needs money after that, it is in the habit of borrowing. A return to city control would in this respect be especially wholesome, he thinks. The City Council would be forced to assume its proper responsibility for the budget.

The Metropolitan assessments, which amount to about $4,500,000 a year, he said, amount virtually to taxation without representation. Another flagrant abuse is the fact that the salaries for 315 out of 1001 city officials are determined by the State.

In view of these facts, Mr. Parkman drew the conclusion that a greater degree of Home Rule for Boston would be conducive to a more active sense of civic responsibility, would remedy many abuses in the system of taxation and official appointments, and would generally benefit both city and state.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:45 p. m.—Trade Mark Hour.
5:45 WEEI Dinner Music.
6:20 Globe Sidelights.
6:30 p. m.—Hame Savings Bank program.
6:45 "Cap'n Bailey and the Widder Dyer"; news.
7:00 Big Brother Club: Lighthouse & Coast Guard News Exchange; "Watchdogs of the Sea."
7:30 Anton Witek, violinist.
8:00 NBC, Erno Rapee's Mobiloil Concert; Beatrice Belkin, soprano soloist.
8:30 NBC, Happy Wonder Bakers: Phil Dewey, tenor; male trio; Will Donaldson, pianist; orchestra direction of Frank Black.
9:00 NBC, Halsey, Stuart Program: Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra, direction of George Dasch; "Old Counsellor."
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour: Olive Palmer, soprano; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Paul Oliver, tenor; The Revelers; orchestra direction of Gustave Haenschen.
10:30 E. R. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:45 p. m.—Safety Crusaders.
5:59 Temperature; time; weather; agriculture markets.
6:15 Musical Interlude.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Dinner music; chimes.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Criminal Law," Dean Gleason L. Archer.
7:30 NBC, Westinghouse salute—to architects and engineers: Dramatic sketches; mixed chorus; concert orchestra direction of Cesare Sodero.
8:00 NBC, Yeast Foamers: Chauncey Parsons, tenor; Owen Brothers, vocal duo; dance orchestra direction of Josef Koestner.
8:30 NBC, Sylvania Hosiersters: Male quartet; concert orchestra.
9:00 Mason and Hamlin concert.
9:30 Introducing John L. Clark, program director WBZ-WBZA.
10:00 NBC, "Neapolitan Nights": Berta Marchetti, contralto; Alba Novella, soprano; Giuseppe di Bennedetto, tenor; Joe Biviano, accordionist; mandolin quartet.
10:30 NBC, "The 7-11's" Dance Band, direction of Dave Grupp; Welcome Lewis, contralto; Billy Hilpot, tenor.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:01 Temperature; Sport Digest.
11:08 News; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:45 Menihan's Arch Alders.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:10 The Champions; dance music.
6:25 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:40 Insurance Finance Couriers: vocal.
6:50 Converse Big C Liners: concert orchestra.
7:05 The Taliaman and his Crusaders: concert orchestra.
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 Huke's Sound Investors: John Herrick, baritone; orchestra; time.
8:00 CBS, United States Marine Band.
8:30 CBS, "Forty Fathom Trawlers" sketch: "The Frozen Pirate."
9:00 CBS, Grand Opera Concert: soloists; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Soprano and orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Kolster Hour: "Mac and Lennie" and Walter Samuels; dance orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Romany Patteran": gypsy music.
10:50 Time; news.
11:00 CBS, Hank Simmons's Show Boat sketch: "Dangers of a Great City."
12:00 "Midnight Reveries."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Recordings.
5:30 Twilight Half Hour: organ, voices and strings.
6:00 "The Joy Boys," under the direction of Hal Kagan.
6:30 Elleen Whalen, organist.
6:44 Time; Fishermen's Broadcast.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Jolly Bill and Jane.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:45 p. m.—Studio musical program.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Aunt Jemima Man.
9:15 a. m.—NBC, United States Marine Band.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:08 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
1:00 p. m.—NBS, Farm and Home Hour.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.

WNAC

10:00 a. m.—CBS, Ida Bailey Allen.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, Helen Chase.
11:00 a. m.—Shepard Concert Orchestra.
11:30 a. m.—CBS program.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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FIVE MINUTES FROM THE BOSTON GARDEN

HOMES 'CENTER' PUTS EMPHASIS ON RURAL FIELD

Allied Groups Join Move to Link Cultural Ties and Housekeeping

The idea of a home information center in the community received further impetus in Boston yesterday when representatives of various allied groups from all over Massachusetts gathered to inspect the new headquarters of the Boston Home Information Center at 87 Beacon Street. Mrs. James J. Storrow, who is chairman of the Massachusetts committee of better homes in America and a leader in the development of the Boston Center, presided, and Mrs. Frank G. Allen, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, was present.

It was brought out that the greatest need at the moment for the progress of the work is a concrete program which will help rural workers to be in turn helpful to the rural woman, far removed from contact with all the urban labor saving trends, too busy to travel far in search of means to reapportion the necessary work of the house in a way to leave more time free for the cultivation of those contributing factors which make the home life of a nation rich and socially productive.

Various organizations have signified their willingness to enter into co-operative arrangements to a degree that will lessen duplication of work and effort, Mrs. Storrow said. Miss Alice Dunham spoke on "Budgeting" and pointed out the tremendous advantages of including this among the constructive measures for home conservation that can be made a helpful aspect of the center's service to the community.

Although budgeting has, in the last decade, been a far more widely utilized means of conserving family funds, it was brought out that there is still need of community education in budgeting, especially among young people just beginning to found their own homes.

At the luncheon held at the Women's City Club, Miss Blanche Halbert, research worker from the national office of the movement, told of progress made in extension of the idea of Home Information Centers over the country, and indicated the considerable breadth of usefulness it serves by having drawn into its program certain aspects of the work of such organizations as the Federations of Churches, the Parent-Teachers Association, the women's clubs, the Boy and Girl Scouts, and state departments of education.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with rain late tonight and Thursday; continued warm tonight; colder Thursday; much colder Thursday night and Friday; fresh south and southwest winds, shifting to north Thursday; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 45.

Southern New England: Rain late tonight and Thursday; mild temperatures tonight; colder Thursday; much colder Thursday night; fresh, possibly strong south and southwest winds, shifting to northerly Thursday.

Northern New England: Rain with colder in north portion tonight; Thursday rain or snow and colder; much colder by Thursday night; fresh south and southwest winds, shifting to northwest or north winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	52	Memphis	56
Atlantic City	48	Montreal	42
Boston	51	Nantucket	46
Buffalo	36	New Orleans	62
Charleston	56	New York	52
Chicago	24	Philadelphia	52
Denver	8	Pittsburgh	58
Des Moines	8	Portland, Me.	42
Eastport	46	Portland, Ore.	30
Galveston	62	San Francisco	42
Hatteras	54	St. Louis	24
Helena	—6	St. Paul	—2
Jacksonville	60	Seattle	28
Kansas City	10	Tampa	60
Los Angeles	42	Washington	50

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:07 p. m.
Thursday, 5:23 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.2 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:58 p. m.

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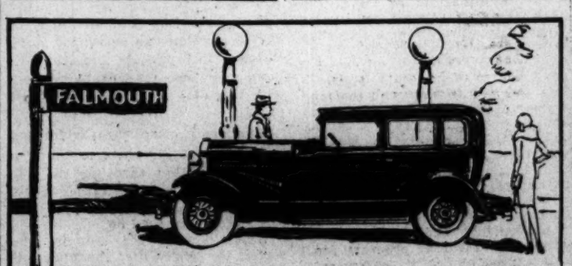

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RATES INQUIRY AGAIN HITS SNAG; POWER LIMITED

Consumers' Lawyer Hints Gas Firms 'Seek to Conceal Something'

Intimations that subsidiaries of the Massachusetts Gas Companies are "endeavoring to conceal something" in regard to their relations with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and a statement by Lewis Goldberg of the State Public Utilities Commission that he believed the department's powers to make inquiries into relations between private companies and public utilities are not now broad enough, featured the hearing Wednesday before the commission on the petition of the Mayor of Boston for a reduction in rates.

The intimations and the commissioner's statement were made during a discussion between counsel for the city, consumers, the company and members of the commission regarding the right of the commission to require the production of information showing what it costs the New England Fuel and Transportation Company to produce the gas which it sells to the Boston Consolidated Company.

When the question was raised by Wycliffe C. Marshall of Watertown, who represents a group of consumers, Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the commission, declared that construction of the present statutes on the subject is involved. He said the commission's construction is that their powers are limited in requiring information relative to the dealings, relations and contracts between the companies.

Mr. Marshall called the chairman's attention to his motion requesting the commission to make the two companies parties respondents. Mr. Attwill expressed the belief that the commission has not the power to make the companies parties.

Mr. Goldberg, at this point, took up the discussion. He said: "Our powers in this matter are statutory. I am inclined to believe they are not broad enough and ought to be amended to allow us to go farther into relations between private companies and utilities. As it is now we are confined."

Robert H. Holt, general counsel for the company, expressed the belief that the commission's ruling was correct and pointed out that the sole question involved was whether the gas company is making more than a reasonable profit on the existing rates. He questioned whether it was material to the investigation what it cost the seller to produce coal, coke or gas.

STATE MASONIC HEAD PLANS TOUR OF WORLD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Herbert W. Dean of Cheshire, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and Mrs. Dean will sail from New York on March 22 for a tour around the world.

Mr. Dean will represent the Massachusetts Grand Lodge in an inspection of eight lodges having more than 1000 members in various parts of China, the charters of these lodges having been granted by the Grand Lodge of this State. The first of these was instituted at Shanghai in 1863 and the last in Harbin in 1928. In the course of their journey the pair will make a 2700-mile airplane flight from Cairo, Egypt, to India.

FLORIDA CROWDS CHEER AS COOLIDGES ARRIVE

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—Smiling and waving his hat at a cheering crowd of several hundred, former President Calvin Coolidge arrived here Jan. 8 aboard a special train that brought 200 delegates to the annual convention of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Coolidge, who became a director of the insurance company soon after his retirement from the Presidency, posed with Mrs. Coolidge for photographers at the railway station. Upon reaching his hotel he posed for sound picture photographers, meanwhile chiding the camera men for delaying his breakfast.

TURBINE ENGINE PUT ON GERMAN RAILWAY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—After two years' exhaustive testing, the Reichs Railway has now placed Germany's first turbine engine on regular service, the route operated being from Hannover to Cologne.

The new locomotive, by its great saving of coal and steam, attains a speed of 68½ miles an hour, and it is proposed gradually to equip other important trains similarly.

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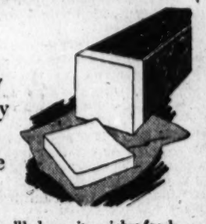

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"HOOVER DAM" URGED AS NAME

WASHINGTON (AP) — A bill to change the name of the Boulder Canyon Dam from Boulder Dam to Hoover Dam in honor of the President, was introduced Jan. 7 by Reed Smoot, (R.), Senator from Utah.

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SENATE FINANCE CONTEST BRINGS OUT ODD ANGLES

Battle to Put La Follette on Committee Casts Light on Anomalies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Whatever else the issue brings forth, the question of whether an insurgent should or should not be given a place on the Senate Finance Committee, has served to cast into relief, as nothing else has done this season, the anomalies among the Republicans of the Senate.

Regulars turn insurgent and the latter enter the ranks of conformity —when occasion in their opinion demands such change of front. Even long established rules of procedure mean little when it is to the advantage of one side to jettison them.

The insurgent-on-the-finance-committee issue graphically illustrates the state of affairs in Republican ranks. The insurgents, representing as they claim, 14 western states, demand one of the two vacancies that have resulted on the Finance Committee. They charge that, on the basis of population, the districts they represent are entitled to at least four seats on this important committee. They do not demand this number, but insist that Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, the most popular of their group, be appointed to fill one of the two openings.

Protest of Long Duration

The insurgent protest about membership on the Finance Committee is of long duration. Last spring there was a vacancy and they put Mr. La Follette forward, only to have him outmaneuvered on the ground of seniority by a candidate of the regular Republicans.

When the retirement of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, to become Ambassador to France opened a vacancy on the committee, the group immediately renewed its proposal. Mr. La Follette was the ranking Republican entitled to the place and they insisted that it be given him. Regular leaders refused to accede and persuaded Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, who outranks Mr. La Follette but a few months, to apply for the vacancy. Mr. Goff, a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, preferred to remain there, but was prevailed upon by his conservative colleagues to "make the sacrifice."

And then, just as the Republican managers thought they had it "all fixed up," Frederic M. Sackett (R.), Senator from Kentucky, accepted the proffer to become Ambassador to Germany and opened another vacancy on the committee. Insurgents, preparing to make a floor contest against Mr. Goff by supporting William H. McMaster (R), Senator from South Dakota, his equal in rank, for the committee place, let out a whoop of delight and announced that now by nothing short of the most aggravated distortion of the rules could their candidate be denied a place on the committee.

Republicans Are Undaunted

Republican leaders, pushed from pillar to post though they were, apparently were undaunted. Mr. La Follette not being preventable by the customary rules they took a leaf from his book and "insurged." They do not deny that on the basis of seniority he is entitled to a place on the committee, but they assert that, should he be given the place, the committee, in view of the presence of James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, an independent, would cease to be under full control of the "Administration" and that its chairman, Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, would, for all practical purposes, cease being the chairman.

In fact, they held that Mr. Couzens and Mr. La Follette, being the balance of power on the committee, would actually be the "chairman." Mr. Smoot, it was reported, felt so strongly about the matter that he had informed his colleagues he would resign from the chairmanship if an insurgent was named to the committee.

The insurgents stood fast, retorting that Mr. La Follette's regularity was as good as that of any of the regular Republicans on the committee on the tariff issue; and that in fact his position was far closer to that of the President's on the tariff question than that of such high protectionists as Mr. Smoot himself, and David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire. And they reasserted their contention that the 14 states they represented were entitled to at least one member on the committee.

On a show-down ballot on the issue in the Committee on Committees on a motion by Mr. Reed that Mr. Goff and John Thomas (R.), Senator from Idaho, one of the new members, be named to fill the vacancies the committee split evenly, four to four, with oddly enough Mr. Smoot refusing to vote. The lineup was: For—Reed, Moses, Bingham, Deneen; against—McNary, Oddie, Nye and Capper.

Mr. Thomas's nomination was in itself a complication of contradictions. He does not want to go on the committee under the existing circumstances and informed Mr. Reed that if appointed he would refuse to accept the place. Furthermore, being junior to Mr. La Follette, his selection would facilitate the contest the insurgents intend making on the issue on the Senate floor unless they gain their demands in committee.

To complicate the situation further, should Mr. Goff go on the Finance Committee he would cause a vacancy on the Interstate Commerce Committee, considered to be even more important this session than the Finance Committee, which would make Mr. La Follette eligible to that committee, and for which both he and Mr. McMaster have applied.

The regulars are little less anxious to see either of these two insurgents on the Interstate Commerce Committee than they are on the Finance Committee, and as a final measure have put forward Jesse H. Metcalf (R.), Senator from Rhode Island, as the latest emergency candidate.

But here again another batch of difficulties arises; Mr. Metcalf outranks Mr. La Follette, but he comes from the East which already has five members on the committee. To put on still another would be a big campaign feather in the insurgents' election cap and would not by any means be a boon to Mr. Metcalf himself in his own race for re-election this fall.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seeking a way out of a threatened public airing of differences between Senate Republicans, party leaders tentatively agreed on Jan. 8 to the appointment of Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, a member of the western independents, to the powerful Finance Committee.

As the White House was reporting that President Hoover was taking no active part in the last quarrel between the Senate Republican regulars and the independents, the Senate leaders seriously considered Senators La Follette and Thomas of Idaho for the all-important Finance Committee vacancy assignments. Mr. Thomas is a member of the "young guard" regulars and Mr. La Follette is a member of the group which has bolted the Hoover farm relief and tariff programs.

CHILE TO PAY QUOTA OF COSTS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The Government of Chile has agreed to pay its quota for the cost of the International Metric convention at Paris, the Congress of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union at Paris, and the South American Railroad Congress at Buenos Aires.

Royal Pair Cement Friendship of Italian and Belgian Peoples

Both Photos by Underwood

Princess Marie Jose, Daughter of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians, and Crown Prince Umberto of Italy, Who Were Married on Jan. 8 in Rome Amid Popular Rejoicings of the Italian Nation.

ROYAL WEDDING HELD AT ROME AMID REJOICINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

cheers greeted them. The demonstration lasted several minutes and deeply touched the royal pair, who waved their hands to the crowd below.

Later Prince Umberto and Princess Marie paid an official visit to the Pope, being received with royal honors.

ROME (AP)—The Premier, Signor Mussolini, was in the wedding procession and during the ceremony took a position next to Marshal Pétain of France and the Italian military chiefs.

King Boris of Bulgaria, Prince Cyril and Princess Eudokia of Bulgaria, Prince Paul and Princess Olga of Jugoslavia, were among the royal guests. The Duke of York represented his father, King George of Great Britain. Marshal Pétain and M. Beco de Fouquières, director of the Protocol, were present for France. Ambassador John W. Garrett and Mrs. Garrett represented the United States. The Infante Don Ferdinand was sent by his cousin, King Alfonso, to represent Spain.

Dragoons' Gift Rushed to Princess Marie by Air

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Among the wedding gifts to Princess Marie Jose of Belgium, bride of Crown Prince Umberto of Italy was a piece of Sheffield silver dispatched to Brussels by air from Croydon. King Albert is colonel-in-chief of the Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, stationed at York. Desiring to send a present to Brussels the colonel and officers of this regiment wrote to a Sheffield firm ordering a sterling silver salver.

The letter was received on Jan. 6. Not having the type of salver chosen in stock at the Sheffield works, the firm sent to the Nottingham branch for it. It was dispatched by train to Sheffield, there engraved and delivered at the Sheffield post office the next day. It was then forwarded by train to London and rushed to the Croydon airdrome.

Flags Decorate Brussels Streets to Honor Wedding

BRUSSELS (AP)—Belgian and Italian flags were displayed through the city on public and private buildings and registers laid out in Brussels since early morning were covered rapidly with signatures of the diplomatic corps, officials, and citizens.

The press with the exception of Socialist organs, unanimously expressed satisfaction with the marriage, and predicted that not only both countries, but the whole of Europe would benefit.

Interstate Limits on Buses Opposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Opposition to the Parker bill to regulate motorbuses in interstate commerce was expressed before the committee, Jan. 8, by Day Baker, representing a number of New England lines.

Mr. Baker contended that enactment of the measure would in no way serve the public interest, and that it would eliminate competition.

He recommended that enactment be deferred for a year or more to permit development of carriers in remote parts of the country, where, he said, individual initiative would start lines where large protected carriers would not.

The committee planned to hear opponents of the proposed legislation first, and then one witness representing its proponents. Lines between Boston and Manchester, N. H., and Boston and Providence, R. I., are among those represented by Mr. Baker.

George H. Pride of the Pride Transportation Company of Brooklyn, and representing the Board of Trade of New York, opposed the bill in its entirety. He called attention to the rapidly growing "control of motorbus lines" by railroads.

PERSIA ORDERS ARMS

VIENNA (AP)—The Persian Government was reported Jan. 7 to have contracted with a Czechoslovakian arms factory to furnish several hundred machine guns and many thousands of rifles for the Persian army. The value of the contract was given as $3,000,000.

British and Reich Post Office Chiefs Send Photos by Picture-Telegraphy

Both Officials Refer to the Inauguration of the Service as Promoting and Strengthening Relations Between the Two Countries

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The new picture-telegraph service between London and Berlin was inaugurated on Jan. 7 with the exchange of pictures and friendly greetings between the British and German postmasters-general. These pictures reproduced in the press were in every way as good as those from direct photographs. About 20 minutes suffices to transmit a picture 15 square inches which costs a minimum charge of £1.

H. B. Lees-Smith, British Postmaster-General, in a message accompanying his portrait to Dr. Schaetzel, German Minister of Posts, said: "The sending of this photograph and message by picture-telegraphy inaugurates a new enterprise on the part of the British Post Office and the German administration. The service establishes yet another link between our two countries, and I earnestly hope it will strengthen the friendly relations already existing between the British and German peoples."

Dr. Schaetzel returning the compliment with his portrait and message said: "Friendly greeting to you and your administration. May the photo-telegraphy service promote and deepen the communications between our countries."

The Berlin correspondent of the Manchester Guardian describing the exchange of photographs and messages says "An official of the Post Office showed a large number of examples of the uses to which the new picture-telegram service can and has been put. One of the great advantages the system has over anything else yet discovered is that it produces the facsimile of what is sent. For instance shorthand outlines can be sent and it is possible to send a telegram in these hireoglyphics containing nearly 500 words on a full size telegram picture. Facsimiles of checks can be sent and this should facilitate the use of check payments for long distances, as well as encourage the use of checks in countries where it is still looked upon with great suspicion.

"I was shown a telegram-picture containing the production of a technical drawing and instructions for repairing a complicated and rare piece of machinery that had been exported abroad, where in the course of use it had been damaged. The delay and cost of sending competent people to effect the repairs would have been extremely great but for the picture-telegram, which enabled it to be done immediately on instructions sent by this means.

"But perhaps the most fascinating of all to a newspaper man was the telegraphic reproduction of a complete made-up page of a newspaper, which, it was pointed out, could be dispatched to any place where cables existed, and there enlarged to its natural size and used for printing a newspaper, thus enabling newspapers to be reproduced in any other town with the service of a fraction of the staff and at much lower cost than hitherto."

Absolute War Ban Sought by Britain

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, leaves London Jan. 10 to represent Great Britain at the session of the League of Nations' Council which opens at Geneva Jan. 13.

Great Britain is especially interested in the outcome of the proposal made in its behalf to the League Assembly last September that certain articles of the League Covenant which do not at present definitely rule out war in certain circumstances should be amended in order to bring them into line with the Kellogg pact. One of the items on the agenda is the appointment of a committee of 11 to draft a report on the amendments necessary.

Another item of particular interest to Europe relates to the proposal recently made by William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, for an international tariff truce for two years pending agreement on a general reduction of tariffs.

There will also be discussion on the report of the Permanent Mandates Commission containing observations of the commission on administration of the British mandates for Irak and Cameroons, and the New Zealand mandate over western Samoa. This report will also give the view of the Mandates Commission on the proposal forwarded to it by the British Government last November for immediate appointment of a commission to settle finally the respective claims of Jews and Moslems to the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.

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HARVARD HASTE ON HOUSE PLAN CALLED UNWISE

Crimson Editorial Insists First Two Units Should Be Experimental

That the House Plan is being rushed to completion, instead of being allowed to unfold as an experiment in the undergraduate life of Harvard, as the university authorities formerly announced, is one of the undergraduate reactions to the annual report of A. Lawrence Lowell, president.

This opinion, expressed in an editorial in the Crimson, undergraduate daily, is expressed side by side with approval of Dr. Lowell's attitude on athletics as primarily designed to benefit the students instead of to provide a public spectacle, and with disapproval of his statement that students may obtain greater benefits from a university by coming at an earlier age.

The statement of Dr. Lowell that all the "houses" will be ready for occupancy a year from next September, is taken as a breach of faith in the Crimson editorial. It was understood that the first two units, now being constructed, were to be experimental, so that possible improvements in construction, methods, or personnel might be incorporated into later units, and also in order that the undergraduates might retain a free choice with reference to living in the new houses or continuing as at present.

"A scant two years," says the editorial, "is hardly enough to win everyone involved over to a new scheme, however sound or attractive, and when one deals with such an admittedly moot point as the House Plan the chances for wholesale conversion would seem to be considerably less."

On the question of selection of house masters and tutors, the Crimson says: "The relationships of these men, both among themselves and with their students, promises to be somewhat entirely new, and much may be learned from the way in which the present choices work out. While the success of the plan still hangs in the balance, many excellent potential masters or head tutors may feel that they would be sacrificing much present advantage in the way of time for research or teaching if they accepted positions which offer them only problematical opportunities for greater usefulness."

On the positive side of Dr. Lowell's athletic policy, the Crimson expresses agreement. That is, the chief aim should be intramural athletics, at present developed to a high point at Harvard through fraternity and class competitions. The houses promise to foster this method by providing new groups with their own teams.

Whether one great athletic contest in each sport in a year, on the Greek model, can be applied to modern conditions, is questioned by the Crimson. Harvard can continue to take the lead in a saner attitude toward public contests, however, as it has in the past.

Graduate Work Discussed

Dr. Lowell's assertion that younger stuudents are better students and are more amenable to the rules of the University is analyzed by the Crimson and said to rest on a limited view of the purposes of a university as contrasted with a preparatory school. Younger students are more apt to stay in nights and prepare the next day's lessons, but only in exceptional cases do they take advantage of the other advantages offered by outside activities and social contacts.

The proposed abolition of the degree of Master of Arts was described by the Crimson as necessary rather than desirable. The increasing numbers in the graduate school must be curtailed in order to keep up the standards of instruction. But it is pointed out that many students who go out from Harvard into secondary school teaching positions are doing excellent work. To care for these, it is proposed to provide other means of preparation for teaching, if the A. M. degree is abolished.

Clarence W. Mendell, dean of Yale College, defended the A. M. degree as essential to secondary teachers, and as requiring a high type of scholarship. It should, however, be made an end in itself, instead of a half-way mark to the degree of Ph. D., Mr. Mendell said.

PASTORS TO USE SCHOOL

EAST GREENWICH, R. I. (AP)—The school committee has voted unanimously to permit use of 15 classrooms in the James G. Eldredge Grammar School by pastors of all churches in the town, one hour each week, when religious instruction may be given pupils by teachers designated by the pastors. Heretofore pupils have been dismissed one hour early on Wednesdays to attend religious instruction classes at their churches.

CHILD CRUELTY DECLINES WITH PROHIBITION

Cases Due to Intemperance Fewer Since 1919 in Worcester District

Cruelty to children due to intemperance, declined from first place in order of frequency in 1919, to sixth place in 1929, in the Worcester district of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, according to the final report of the retiring district agent, Miss Elizabeth G. Lincoln, delivered before the annual meeting of the society.

Out of a total of 194 cases of cruelty to children brought to the attention of the society during the last year, only 20 were due to intemperance on the part of the parents, the report said.

In 1919, when intemperance held first place as a factor in child abuse, certain forms of crime were intensified. Last year, when intemperance had dropped to sixth place, criminal assault went down to fifteenth place, with only four cases of actual criminal assault recorded.

Commenting on this relation between intemperance and crime, Miss Lincoln said, "It would seem that intemperance and certain forms of crime were closely associated. Moral neglect, or cases where children are exposed to open immorality on the part of the parents or relatives, is still one of our chief concerns, and was found to exist in 25 homes known to us last year." In 1919, when intemperance was the first factor in child abuse, immorality held second place, Miss Lincoln said.

A decline in the number of cases requiring court action since the introduction of prohibition was also reported by Miss Lincoln. In 1919, out of 174 cases, 22 required court action by the society, while in 1929 only 19 out of 196 were settled by court procedures.

Music in Boston

Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Koussevitzky conducting, gave the second of its Tuesday series of concerts in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Schumann and Wagner were drawn upon to make up a program of Romantic music. The items were the "Manfred" Overture and the Second Symphony in C major of the former, and the Prelude to "Lohengrin," the Ride of the Valkyrs, and the Introduction to Act III and the Prelude to "Meistersinger."

All these numbers have been heard at other concerts under Dr. Koussevitzky, except the "Manfred" Overture. Let us be thankful that he has confined himself to the Overture instead of carrying out his dire scheme, as once threatened, of presenting the entire poem, with all the incidental music accompanying the fervid voice of a reader. The Overture contains all the characterizing music that is necessary to expound the Byronic notion of romantic grandeur. A century ago people appear to have liked that sort of altiloquence; today the Overture is quite enough.

In fact, it was pleasant yesterday to put out of memory the literary associations and give oneself up to enjoyment of the music alone. The playing of the orchestra was superb in this number and in the symphony. Fortunate are those among the Tuesday subscribers who are having their introduction to symphonic music from such a band and such a conductor. L. A. S.

Andersen-Scionti

Stell Andersen and Silvio Scionti gave a two-piano recital at Jordan Hall last evening. An enthusiastic audience of moderate size greeted them. They began with Mozart's Double Concerto in E flat, as arranged by Louis Victor Saar; then together they essayed Casella's "Puppazetti"; for conclusion they chose Two Andalusian Dances, Ritmo and Gracia, by Infante. Into the middle of the program each player inserted a group of solo pieces. Miss Andersen chose Chopin's F sharp minor Prelude and E flat Etude, Liszt's F minor Etude and arrangement of Schubert's "Linden Tree." Mr. Scionti, in his turn, played a well-culled group of modern pieces, Dohnányi's F sharp minor Rhapsody, Ibert's "Little White Monkey," a graceful "Scherzino" by Ganz, and a new piece, "Dance of Narcissus," by Gargiulo.

Heard separately, Miss Andersen and Mr. Scionti present rather different esthetic styles. Miss Andersen depends for her effects more on bravura and dash than on delicacy and finesse. Consequently, in Liszt's music she left a more vivid and more forceful impression than she did with Chopin. Seemingly, in the latter a keener stressing of melodic elements would have enriched her playing. She encompassed a satisfactory performance of the "Lindenbaum" transcription and of the vigorous Liszt Etude. Mr. Scionti, interpreting moderns, indicated a very serviceable technique, and a deft feeling for the spirit of his music.

Together, the two pianists arrived at a satisfying unity in Casella's pieces and in those of Infante. In both these works, one heard a pleasant give-and-take between the players, a quick, sharp unraveling of the zestful rhythms of the Spanish pieces, and a pungent clarifying of the nipping humors of the Italian bits. In the Mozart, a lesser success resulted. One rather missed some of the essential delicacy and grace of the music, and that spirited liveliness which is the very core of Mozart's writings. But Miss Andersen and Mr. Scionti give to their listeners a well wrought interpretation of worth-while music and commendable evidences of musicianship. C. S. B.

New York Theaters

"The First Mrs. Frazer"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Grace George has in St. John Ervine's comedy, "The First Mrs. Frazer," one of those parts that fall to an actress once in a blue moon, a good rôle in a play that is bound to please numerous audiences, a rôle so close to universal appeal that Miss George is able to express herself entirely within its outlines. This part is so fundamental that Marie Tempest, whose style is more satirical than Miss George's, has made a long run success of it in London. This first Mrs. Frazer is all wise, witty and warmly human women rolled into one. She is altogether lovable, and yet on justifiable occasion can make her words bite.

One such occasion comes with a visit from the second Mrs. Frazer, who wishes Mrs. Frazer the first to help her get free, at the expense of Frazer's reputation. How Mrs. Frazer the first succeeds in persuading Mrs. Frazer the second to make a bolt of it, leaving Frazer free to return to the household circle he never should have left, comprises the story that Mr. Ervine tells with deft theatric resource and civilized good humor, with not a little genial philosophy along the way and considerable acidulous comment upon the brashness of some members of the younger generation.

Miss George gives one of those lightly ironical, good mannered, delicately incisive, and sparkling characterizations which are her forte. She shines in this comedy because she has no coarse-grained material to hamper her fine-tempered manner. Without sacrificing the reticence that is natural to a person of sensibility, Miss George gives full indication of the indignation that glows within her in the encounters with Mrs. Frazer the second. She succeeds beautifully in acting what may be called the unwritten lines of a good play—that is, she connotes many things about this agreeable Mrs. Frazer the first that the play has no time to set forth in words.

Miss George has been expansively generous in her casting, for she has two of the first line actors of the English-speaking stage in her support. These are A. E. Matthews, who plays Mr. Frazer, and Lawrence Grossmith, who acts Philip Logan, a dangler in the train of the first Mrs. Frazer. Their scenes together and with Miss George are in a high comedy vein that is scarcely to be found elsewhere in New York just now, except at Ruth Draper's recitals and at the performances of "Berkeley Square." A spontaneous outburst of handclapping that followed one of Mr. Grossmith's exits was proof of his capture of the audience.

Carol Goodner acts the second Mrs. Frazer with admirable contempt for the sympathetic appeal that a lesser artist might have tried to work into her part with falsifying results. John Halloran plays a cub of a juvenile as the part is written, with offensive effect. Minor parts are acceptably taken by Eric Elliott, Annabella Murray and Emily Hamill. E. C. S.

REPORT OF REVOLT IN ALBANIA DENIED

VIENNA (AP)—Official denial was made here Jan. 7 of an unconfirmed report that reached Belgrade of a revolution in Albania.

That report stated that the attempts of King Zog to westernize the small Muhammadan mountain state had aroused much sentiment among his subjects.

Cambridge School of Drama Assured of Harvard Interest

J. Tucker Murray of Faculty Accepts Post on Board of Governors—Courses Designed to Supplement Those Already Given

Close co-operation between Harvard and the new Cambridge School of the Drama is said to be assured with the acceptance by J. Tucker Murray, chairman of the department of English, of a post on the board of governors of the school, an acceptance made with the cordial approval of university authorities.

Plans for the school, made public for the first time by Maurice Wertheim, representing the board of governors, and F. C. Packard Jr., assistant professor in charge of elocution at Harvard and secretary of the governing board of the school, include a curriculum of three courses to start on Feb. 3 and to proceed side by side with the second half-year courses in Harvard.

Prof. Albert R. Lovejoy, formerly head of the department of drama at the University of Washington in Seattle, where he conducted for five years courses in playwriting, the drama and allied subjects, and directed the productions at the Washington University Theater, is to be the director of the school.

Will Use Classrooms

Although the school is entirely outside the faculty of Harvard, it probably will be allowed to use classrooms of the university to carry on its work. Courses in the school are designed to supplement, without encroaching upon, instruction already given in Harvard.

Funds for the first three years' operation of the school have been subscribed and the board of governors has been enlarged to 32 members, all of whom are Harvard men prominent in dramatic work. Among those recently added are Eugene O'Neill, Heywood Broun, Philip Barry, S. N. Behrman, Norman Hapgood, Percy Mackaye, H. T. Parker, Edward Sheldon and Owen Wister, in addition to Professor Murray.

Five members of the board of governors are to act in each half-year as an executive committee for the school. The first student advisory committee of the school is composed of H. Ayres Brinser '31, M. Fred Loewenstein '32 and R. L. Richards '31, who were appointed by the group of students initiating the movement.

Mr. Eaton to Give Course

The three courses to be presented in the coming half-year are "Playwriting" and "Play Production," under the direction of Mr. Lovejoy with the assistance of members of the board of governors and visiting lecturers, and "The Contemporary Theater and Its Background," to be given by Walter Prichard Eaton, prominent writer and lecturer, and H. W. L. Dana, formerly a professor in Columbia University. The third course is to cover both American and European drama of today.

Students in the course of "Play Production" are to present an experimental performance during the first term of the school, and, it is expected, two in each half-year thereafter. There will be no instruction in acting.

As the school was initiated primarily to supply more dramatic instruction at Harvard, three-fourths of the enrollment is reserved to students at Harvard and Radcliffe. One-quarter is to be open to others who, in the opinion of the teaching staff, are especially qualified.

Limit on Admissions

The school is being incorporated as an educational corporation by Albert Boyden of the firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins, Boston.

Only students in good standing may apply for admission, by special arrangement with the deans of Harvard and Radcliffe. The temporary address of the school is Holden Chapel, Cambridge, a building in the Yard.

The board of governors, outside of those already named, includes George Abbott, Winthrop Ames, J. Brooks Atkinson, Lewis Beach, John Mason Brown, David Carb, H. W. L. Dana, Owen Davis, Walter Prichard Eaton, Walter Hampden, Sidney Howard, Robert Edmond Jones, Robert Littell, Kenneth Madgowan, Robert Middlemass, Osgood Perkins, Gilbert Seldes, Robert Sherwood, Lee Simonson and John D. Williams.

Employment Drops in Building Trades

Data on unemployment among organized building tradesmen in Massachusetts, shows that out of 305 unions reporting with a total membership of 48,012 on Dec. 2, 12,573 members are out of work. The figures were supplied by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, division of statistics.

The returns show a seasonal decline in building activity. Of the total of organized building tradesmen covered by the returns, 26.2 per cent were reported as unemployed on Dec. 2, showing an increase as compared with 17.8 per cent unemployed on Nov. 1 and 23.7 as compared with Dec. 3, 1928. The main contributing cause was given as lack of work or materials, although unfavorable weather played a small part in the unemployment.

Unemployment of building tradesmen in 13 Massachusetts cities showed more unemployment Dec. 2 than in the previous month. The least unemployment was recorded from Brockton, with 14.9 per cent unemployed, Newton with 18.1 per cent, and Fall River with 18.7 per cent.

Motion Pictures

"The Laughing Lady"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A creditable new Paramount picture, "The Laughing Lady," is now being shown at the Paramount Theater. It is a talking screen version of the play of the same name by Alfred Sutro, adapted by Bartlett Cormack and Arthur Richman. They and the director, Victor Schertzinger, did their work capably except for one slip into stereotype when they represented a newspaper reporter as a clown. The big lift to the picture is given by Clive Brook as a lawyer who sets out to undo the wrong he contributed to in acting as attorney for a man who secures an unjust divorce.

Upon Mr. Brook is cast the burden of making convincing the lawyer's quick change of front, and further, winnning the confidence of the divorced wife in a few sincere speeches of regret, admitation and affection. Here is an actor who can get effects with the least possible aid from the author, yet he devotes himself wholly to serving the needs of the story. The slides of his expressive voice are so well modulated by his thinking in character that they register clearly in the talking picture mechanism, and are clearly projected in the theater. Ruth Chatterton's performance as the wife will be widely liked because of its forceful incisiveness, and she succeeds in uttering rills of laughter that do not sound artificial. For this lady laughs in the face of the unmerited disapproval of her social set, and she laughs when the attorney who helped win the case against her proposes marriage. He doesn't mind that, for at last she is laughing with him. E. C. S.

39TH ANNUAL MEETING HELD BY DECORATORS

Several reports were read at the opening session of the thirty-ninth annual convention of Master Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts at Horticultural Hall. The membership committee reported a slight gain and the financial committee reported finances in better condition than ever before.

Gordon P. Marshall, president, addressed the 150 members of the organization present, asking that more emphasis be placed in the future upon individual membership rather than upon the formation of local associations. No resolutions or special reports were submitted.

Acadia Park Road to Open New Vistas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BAR HARBOR, Me.—The opening of one of the most scenic drives on the Atlantic coast is expected next summer with completion of the so-called Summit or Mountain Road to the top of Cadillac Mountain in Acadia National Park near here. It will reach the highest point on the Atlantic seaboard from Labrador to the Gulf of Mexico.

For two years the road has been open to a point about halfway to the summit. Last year the Federal Government appropriated $250,000 for the completion of the road to the summit, and the work has been pushed steadily forward. Work is being continued this winter.

The road winds about the mountain in easy grade, every turn opening new vistas. Seaward, the view takes in the island-fringed coast and the broad ocean beyond, while landward, on a clear day, far-off Mt. Katahdin may be seen. Parking space is provided at vantage points. An unusual feature of the contract is a provision that no unsightly scars shall be left by the construction work.

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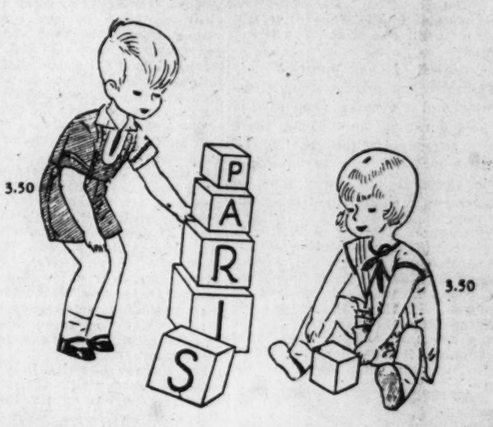

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AID OF SCHOOLS IN PROBLEMS OF FAMILY IS URGED

Classes on Theory of Main Issues of Home Advocated by Educationist

This is the second of nine articles, appearing Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays on "The Modern Family and Home."

By JOHN M. BREWER
Associate Professor of Education, Harvard University

The home should furnish a wide variety of opportunities toward happiness, but these should be earned and deserved and will result only from honest labor.

There are three areas of harmony to be worked out: harmonious living for the individual, harmonious family life, and harmonious relationships in all the larger co-operations. The family is the best unit for working out these interrelationships, for it has manifold benefits to distribute including food, shelter and rest.

Adults and Children

What about the attitude of the adults toward the children in the home? Should children also help to decide and plan? Clearly, yes, if they are ever to begin to learn how to be members of a co-operative citizenship. With a dawning sense of responsibility children may be made acquainted with issues appropriate to their years and abilities, and may co-operate in forming the character of the home. The first care of a parent should be to be right; the second to get this right obeyed. Furthermore, as mere insurance for the child's future, this obedience should, whenever practicable, be the result of reasoned consideration and based on the rejection of alternative lines of action.

Consider some of the human problems to which successful family life can contribute. More beauty is needed in neighborhood, country and city, and more love of good music, birds, good books, and the like. Where can better beginnings be made than in the home?

Place For Beginnings

In fact, the home is the natural source for the beginnings of many necessary activities: The habit of work—continued, effective and happy work—by which later in office, store, farm and shop we render important services to our fellow man; the habit of wholesome recreation and the wise use of leisure; the habit of study, so much needed as an antidote to the many encouragements to thoughtlessness, so that important decisions will never be made in the fog of confused thinking; the wise use of money; the care of the person and the habit of the regular performance of the necessary things to be done to keep the body clean and ready for daily work and play; religious understanding, so important for all the years of life; the ethical attitudes appropriate to human relationships — consideration for others—discussion without quarreling, protection to the weak, helpfulness always, and sharing in the family work; and, finally, preparation for the future home membership.

Who can doubt that their present experiences as children in the home will help to prepare them for their own life-partnership whenever the time for that may come?

Schools Can Help

All these beginnings, then, will lead out to later and wider relationships and thus help the progress of mankind.

What can the schools and colleges do about the family? To state the matter as briefly as possible, they may take an intelligent interest in these problems, which at present they do not. It is probable that the average elementary school pupil learns more at school about the homes and family problems of the Eskimos than about his own, and the secondary school pupil about those of ancient Rome.

Yet kindergarten teachers are showing the way; in many cases they are talking over with children such problems as how to help mother, how to learn more and more independence and self-help, how to keep neat and clean, proper relations with brothers and sisters, tasks about the house, home play, and the like.

No student of education believes in the adequacy of mere doing; beyond this the technical knowledge and the wisdom of the doing, the how and the why, must be studied and learned. Often the best of parents are too busy to do this systematically, or are unprepared for this form of education.

Classes on Family Life

The schools and colleges can, and should, organize a number of classes at strategic points all the way along the educational journey, and in these classes should be taught the necessary theory and wisdom concerning the major issues of family life, checked up by the work of wise counselors who make contacts with the homes to see that this theory and wisdom is being applied. These classes will hardly be effective unless they are co-educational, for the sexes need to begin to learn from each other in the give and take of comprehensive discussion of issues, problems and proposed solutions.

Any program of action, then, to help the family over the rough going of recent economic and social changes will of necessity begin with education. Like success at work, at enjoyment of literature, at performance of a musical instrument, success at being a member of a family will have to be learned. The future of the family seems to me very bright indeed, for we have never really tried education.

Bureaucracy Trend Brings Opposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—To combat a bureaucracy which he asserts is being built up in Washington, nullifying local self-government, Louis Ludlow (D.), representative from Indiana, has introduced a resolution asking Congress to organize a commission on centralization composed of three representatives to be named by the speaker, three senators to be chosen by the Vice-President and three members of the bar association to be appointed by the President, to study the situation.

The resolution calls attention to the fact that President Hoover, former President Coolidge, former President Wilson, Charles E. Hughes, Thomas A. Edison and others have warned that a bureaucracy is a menace to free institutions. President Hoover put it that "unless the growing encroachment of federal authority is checked, it will ultimately break down our government."

Mr. Ludlow said that the purpose of his resolution is "not only to enlist the competent efforts of a commission, composed of legal experts and publicists in seeking a solution, but also to throw the subject open for national discussion. This would enable the people to consider whether their government has advanced so far in the direction of centralized control that it would be wise to redirect the course of government in a way that will guarantee the sort of freedom and popular rule the forefathers envisioned, and for which they pledged their lives."

CANADIAN BANK GIVES BONUS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Every member of the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce including messengers, office boys, and janitors, has been given a bonus equivalent to 5 per cent of his or her salary. There are about 6000 employees in the 800 branches of the bank.

Librarian's Career Proves Happy for Person Who Cares for Books

Daily Contacts With Men and Women of Education and Culture, and With People Who Seek Higher Things Bring Added Reward to Worker

By ELEANOR E. LEDBETTER
Branch Librarian, Cleveland Public Library

The person who loves books and who likes people can scarcely find another career offering as great possibilities of satisfaction as librarianship.

Time was, when the librarian was merely a keeper of books, a custodian, and, on his personal account, usually a scholar. Now books are considered buried treasure unless they are used, and the librarian must know his books and must know to whom they are of value, and he must establish the connection which will result in their use.

This is true of the great scholarly libraries where men of the highest intellectual attainments must be able to command their resources for the use of scholars and serious students. It is equally true of the public library, large or small, which ministers to the needs and wishes of the great American public.

The librarian in the scholarly library may be a specialist himself—the staff very likely made up of specialists, who know original from secondhand material, and can bring to the attention of writer or student obscure records of pertinent value.

The librarian in the public library is denied for the most part the joys of profound scholarship, but must always be reaching out to understand something of the things about which he knows nothing, to learn more of the things about which he knows something.

College Training Essential

It follows then that the preliminary education of the librarian should be very broad, but it should also be deep enough to enable him to recognize scholarship in books, to distinguish authentic material from mere claptrap. College training is an indispensable preliminary, a base upon which must be added day by day, and year by year, more and more stores of knowledge. Adult education is a favorite topic in libraries, and its most diligent seeker is the librarian himself.

The college graduate who would make librarianship his career does well to spend the first two years after college as a subordinate worker in a good library. If his trend is toward scholarship, one of the great university libraries will be the best place for him to begin; if toward social service, he should try to get a position in a public library where he can get a broad experience.

A year or two spent in this way will give him an understanding of necessary routine, of conventional organization, and of practical problems. It will fit him to grasp fundamentals and technique at a school of library service as he cannot possibly do without preliminary experience, and in consequence to be recommended on graduation for a much better position than can be offered one who has only education and training without experience.

The first library school was founded as an extraordinary experiment at Columbia University, was transferred after a few years to the New York State Library at Albany, and recently returned to Columbia. This is strictly a postgraduate school. Some others, like that of the Western Reserve University, allow one year of professional library training to count toward the B. S. degree.

Where to Set Facts

Standards of admission are being raised all the time, and the candidate should obtain from the headquarters of the American Library Association, 86 East Randolph Street, Chicago, a list of accredited schools and make his choice after a comparison of their equipment and resources for practice work in the line he thinks to elect.

Many lines of specialization are possible. The larger the library, the more rigid the organization, the more definite the separation into departments.

Cataloguing is very pleasant work for the person who loves accuracy and exactness of detail and who finds pleasure in the very handling of books. Book ordering is for the librarian with strong business instincts. Serials is another behind-the-scenes specialty, involving the recording and care not only of magazines, newspapers and such obvious serial publications, but also of the publications of learned societies, government bureaus, and the like.

Government publications alone take the full time of some librarians in large libraries, and are treasure-trave when their contents are made known in a popular way.

Field for Varied Talents

These are largely technical activities, all subsidiary and subordinate to the work with the public which alone gives them meaning and importance. Here, too, are diversified fields and place for a variety of talents. General reference work connects up with all lines and affords interesting and stimulating opportunities to the well-equipped worker who knows something about everything, and who can, on demand, put his hand on the proper key to further knowledge in textbook, bibliography or index.

The worker in the circulation department has many similar demands, and must also know current literature in all lines, so that he can characterize the newest novel, identify Mary Jemison, or hand out the most authoritative item on navigation.

The multiplicity of such demands from readers results naturally in the development of specialists here too, and all large libraries have special librarians for technology, who keep up with current developments and the literature thereof, and are thus able to give dependable guidance to the practical man who wants information about motors, Diesel engines, chemical formulæ or the Einstein theory.

It is his business, too, to weed out obsolete and out-of-date books on technical subjects, since these, while interesting historically, are misleading and worse than useless to the workman. A technical collection is good for nothing if it is not absolutely up to the minute.

The "Special Librarian"

A position not dissimilar is filled by the so-called "special librarian." He is usually employed by a business house, bank or other large concern to collect all material relating to their line, to arrange and evaluate it. It is his business to save the time of officials by bringing to their attention or having available for their use exactly what is apposite to the need of the moment. Every such position has its own list of special necessary qualifications.

Children's work is the field, however, which demands more specialists than any other single line of work with the public. Children's books are a field in themselves, and the librarian who has a real philosophy behind her work, who knows books and who understands children can enrich their whole lives by subtly directing their recreational reading as children.

School librarians have an opportunity to do this directly in connection with the school work in grade schools. High schools demand trained librarians to co-operate with the faculty in the laboratory method of teaching and to furnish lists and materials for the collateral reading incident to the courses.

Special training is required for work with children. The Pittsburgh Library School was the pioneer in this line, having been founded to train children's workers exclusively. But other library schools now give courses of equal standing.

The high character of library work with children is recognized outside the library circle, and bookstores seek children's librarians to head up their children's departments, publishers to place in charge of their juvenile publications.

Those librarians, who, having found a fruitful field, stay with it, probably derive from their work the greatest personal satisfaction and enrichment and will leave the deepest mark on their communities, but they do not necessarily draw the largest salaries. Librarianship, like teaching and the ministry, finds its greatest rewards in other than monetary considerations.

The generic pronoun "he" has been used, but it must be modified by the statement that "she" would be more generally applicable. In the days of Mr. Bryan, a wag said of an American Library Association convention that it was true to the slogan, 16 to 1— 16 women to one man.

The proportion is not very different now, but a survey of the country shows men in all but a few of the conspicuous positions. Of the 46 presidents of the association only three have been women. So it seems that men need not consider the field completely feminized, nor women feel any barrier keeping them from the ultimate heights.

["Training for a Career" is the working title of a series of articles, of which this is the tenth. These articles, each one of which is concerned with a different vocation, are appearing on Wednesdays.]

U. S. Streams Survey to Cost $7,311,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Army engineers report to Congress that they are approximately half through the greatest research task ever set their corps: a survey of 200 of the largest streams in the country to determine their navigability and how it can be improved. Congress ordered the work two years ago so as to enable it to legislate on navigation, power development, flood control and irrigation.

The task, the engineers report, has proven a stupendous undertaking, particularly that phase of it having to do with the Mississippi and its tributaries that comprise an intricate system of drainage that extends from Montana and the Dakotas in the north, and Colorado and northwest in the west, to Louisiana and Texas in the south.

Three rivers have been completely studied and reports submitted to Congress. They are the Boquet in New York, the Tickfaw in Louisiana, and the St. Francis in Missouri and Arkansas.

Reports on 35 others are in the hands of the army engineers and the Mississippi River Commission. On 40 rivers the project study is in progress, on 27 others it is being revised, and six more have been started and temporarily deferred. That leaves 85 rivers to be surveyed.

The survey already has cost $3,311,000 and another $4,000,000 is to be appropriated for it.

It took more than a year to survey the Missouri River basin alone. The men who did reconnaissance work traveled 75,000 miles, and 100 others who did surveying, topograph work and stream gauging traveled 300,000 miles last year.

Work is now under way in the Ouachita, Red, Yazoo and Big Black rivers. Good progress has been made on the White and the Arkansas. Within a short time final reports will be ready on the Marais, Big Sioux, Little Sioux, Musselshell, Madison, Jefferson, Gallatin and Cheyenne rivers. At the same time rivers on the Atlantic and Pacific seacoasts are being surveyed.

Aviator Sets Record of 19 Outside Loops

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Sensations experienced in putting an airplane through 19 outside loops were described by J. G. (Tex) Rankin, Portland aviator, as "not really unpleasant."

Mr. Rankin performed the feat Jan. 7, bettering by six the record set at the Cleveland air races last year.

The outside loop, which until recently was considered almost impossible, is made with the pilot on the outside of the circle which the plane follows. Mr. Rankin said the centrifugal pressure was strong at the bottom of the dive, but believed he could have made 50 such loops had not one spark plug on his motor fouled. The exhibition was witnessed and attested to by members of the aviation committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Aero Club of Oregon.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
William H. Lehman, Detroit, Mich.
George L. Archambault, Cleveland, O.

SMUTS SEES U. S. MOVING TOWARD PLACE IN LEAGUE

American Sentiment Favors 'Facing World Issues,' Says Statesman

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Gen. Jan C. Smuts, former Premier of South Africa, speaking at Woolsey Hall, Yale University, Jan. 7, said that the world's present task is that of building a constructive peace.

The meeting, sponsored by the Connecticut committee for the tenth anniversary of the League of Nations, also was addressed by Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey; Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton, writer and a member of the British Parliament, and Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University.

General Smuts declared the League of Nations was only the first step toward the building of a constructive peace. The Pact of Paris and the approaching naval disarmament conference, he said, were further steps toward this end.

Touching on the refusal of the United States to join the League of Nations, General Smuts said his visit to this country had thus far shown him that "there are as devoted adherents to the League in the United States as anywhere." He interpreted the widespread interest which he said was being manifested by the people of this country in the activities of the League as an indication that the United States was now ready "to face the issues as other nations in the League have been facing them for the past 10 years."

General Smuts said he saw no hope for a permanent peace in proposals for the organization of continental leagues.

"If there is going to be a future war," he said, "it is going to be one between continents. The League of Nations is universal, it is the gospel of mankind, it stands for the human family."

These qualities, he continued, would be lacking in any continental league which might be formed. General Smuts told the meeting that the world should not regard its present position as one of security, but rather as one presenting opportunity to build constructive peace.

"Let us push peace," he urged. "Let us build it so firmly that the machine of peace will be so powerful that no power which may attack the League will be able to accomplish its evil purpose."

General Smuts described the peace pact as a "great document," which, when given greater definiteness and clarity, would serve as a basis for a new international law which will repudiate the fundamental that war is legal.

New Co-operatives Explained to Farmers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Farm Board served direct notice to farmers in every part of the country that joining farm organizations other than a co-operative, coming under the benefits of the Agricultural Marketing Act, is unnecessary.

The letter sent to land grant colleges and other national agencies will be distributed by county agents among the entire farming population. The statement brings to the light a deep-seated rivalry between the four great national farm organizations: the Grange, the Federal Farm Bureau, the Farmers Union and the Farmers Equity Union; also the New Co-operatives, which the Farm Board is now encouraging.

It is stated that in many parts of the country farmers have been persuaded membership in one of these long-established groups is a necessary preliminary to joining one of the new co-operatives. In explicit terms the Farm Board states this is not the case, and that the farmer in order to market his crops with government assistance needs no intermediary.

After explaining that it is impossible for the Farm Board to deal direct with individuals, the letter goes on to describe the means by which the qualified co-operatives may be set up, and further adds that the policy of the board will be to require all local co-operatives to affiliate with the national.

Value Recognized in Forests' Beauty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The "peculiar inherent capacity" of the national forests to enrich human life by their quality of natural beauty," is recognized by the United States Forest Service in its preservation work, L. F. Kneipp, assistant federal forester, declared here.

"In many cases this quality alone would clearly warrant and justify the maintenance of large areas of land, wholly aside from the question of their need for economic and industrial purposes," Mr. Kneipp said, quoting Maj. R. Y. Stuart, chief forester, as concurring in this opinion. The federal official praised the action of the Society of American Foresters, meeting at Des Moines, in adopting a resolution paying tribute to the "inspirational and educational values" of the woodlands. The resolution stated that, in the belief of the society, their values "would be coordinate with and frequently paramount to, the importance of forests as sources of raw material." "In the course of time," Mr. Kneipp continued, "the availability of large areas in public ownership for public use and enjoyment will be a matter of considerable significance to all the people residing adjacent to the Great Lakes, since it seems inevitable that much of the hitherto free use of lands in private ownership will ultimately be withdrawn.

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SUPERHIGHWAYS URGED TO SPEED PACE OF NATION

Motorcar Manufacturer Says Expansion Is Way to End Pessimism

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—If the burdens of war equipment are to be lifted from the back of mankind, there will be more to spend for the beneficent processes of life, in the view of George M. Graham, vice-president of the Willys-Overland Company, voiced before the annual dinner of the National Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Commodore, Jan. 7.

Mr. Graham admitted that the stock market slump had "temporary consequences" to the automotive industry and to business in general that cannot be ignored, but declared that there is no justification for pessimism or exaggeration.

"The immediate necessity," he asserted, "is to get the public mind off the market," and suggested that the industry be stimulated by more vigorous salesmanship. He also called upon national, state and local governments to build superhighways.

Discerning hope for business in the coming conference on reduction of naval armaments, he said:

"I know the danger of being over-optimistic as to what may develop at the conference, but there are certain phases which justify a considerable degree of hope. The plan comes not from visionaries, but represents the ideas of two men of practical viewpoint—the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the President of the United States. It represents the stability of two great Anglo-Saxon nations.

"What must we do to make 1930 a good year? I believe that there is more genuine courage and confidence in facing the facts and seeing the practical remedies than to insist that everything is perfect and to hide behind a barrage of exaggerated and often unconvincing optimism."

"Mr. Graham frankly admitted there had been an overproduction of motorcars and that in the last quarter of 1929 there would have been established "a new record for cars in storage if the brakes had not been applied in time." The market crash was not responsible for this recession in buying, which was under way before securities took their dive, he said. But he also proposed two remedies.

"We served the Nation by speeding the highway movement," he recalled. "Still more can be accomplished. New roads must be built where now are none. Super-highways must replace normal highways. Traffic problems in the cities must be solved so that congestion may be restricted and the movement of traffic facilitated.

"Also we face enormous expansion in our exports. In 1929, for the first time, according to the National Chamber of Commerce records, we exceeded 1,000,000 motor vehicles sold outside of the United States, these having a wholesale value, including parts and tires, of $750,000,000. We are in the fortunate position of needing no tariff protection."

Mr. Graham also advocated an upward tendency in prices to maintain earnings in spite of smaller production.

Loans to Students at Columbia Grow

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Loans aggregating $78,000 were made to 394 Columbia University students from the university loan fund during the last academic year, according to an announcement by Nicholas McDowell McKnight, secretary of appointments.

During the past year a total of 516 loans were granted, as compared with 500 loans, aggregating $70,303, to 391 borrowers, in 1928. Started with an initial appropriation of $990,000 in 1925, the fund has been added to yearly by university grants and private gifts, Mr. McKnight said, and will amount to $500,000 in 1932. When it reaches this quota, he added, the loans, which are now made almost entirely to meet tuition and university fees, will be offered for room rent in the university dormitories.

"Entirely self-supporting students are enabled by periodic short term loans to spread the expense of their tuition over the full year," he said. "Partially self-supporting students are loaned sufficient money to balance their yearly budgets, and overworked students are enabled, through loans, to reduce the amount of time they have previously found it necessary to devote to outside work."

Gold Quest Romance Gone, Says Engineer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The old-time prospector with his donkey, his pick and shovel and his pan, has been relegated to the romantic past, and in his stead, the trained geologist, equipped with maps and apparatus, and working, not for himself but for the large mining and petroleum companies, leads in the modern quest for gold, according to Allen H. Rogers, consulting engineer, in a lecture at Columbia University.

Even so, Mr. Rogers said, the character and disposition of the rocks underlying the surface where outcrops are absent are just as indefinable by the trained seeker of today without his apparatus as they were to the old-timer, lacking his "divining rod" or green willow switch. But the difference today is that subterranean deductions are made by magnetic, seismic, gravimetric and electrical methods, depending on the property of the ores or rocks sought. This process is called geo-physical prospecting—a highfalutin name if you were to ask the prospector of the boom days.

Museum Is Planned for American Art

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, sculptor and art patron, announces that she is completing plans for establishing and endowing a museum exclusively for American art, to be known as the Whitney Museum of American Art with temporary quarters at 8 and 10 West Eighth Street, New York City. The object of the museum will be to discover and encourage fresh talents while artists are still in the zestful and creative stage of comparative youth, and to acquire works to form a historical portrayal of art in the United States, such as now does not exist under one roof.

As a nucleus of this collection Mrs. Whitney has presented to the museum a group of 400 paintings to which she will add "as fast as necessary to keep the museum abreast of American artistic activities."

In the same building that is to be the temporary home of the museum Mrs. Whitney opened in 1916 the Whitney Studio Club to provide exhibition facilities for talented young artists, unable to obtain a hearing in the regular gallery field.

Mrs. Whitney, who was Gertrude Vanderbilt, has been widely honored for her abilities in sculpture in connection with important commissions executed in the United States and in Europe.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate continues debate on tariff bill.

House resumed general debate on War Department supply bill.

Banking Committee heard representatives of Federal Reserve Board on proposed banking legislation.

Interstate Commerce Committee held hearings on Parker Motor Bus bill.

Senator Broussard (D.), Louisiana, was appointed by Chairman Hale of the Senate Naval Committee to the vacancy on the special committee investigating the activities of William B. Shearer, naval propagandist, at the 1927 Geneva Naval Conference.

Representative LaGuardia (R.), New York, attacked Senator Borah (R.), Idaho, dry leader, and assailed coast guard for Black Duck shootings. The coast guard was defended by Representative Beedy (R.), Maine.

Supplemental deficiency estimates received from President Hoover amounting to $16,000,000 for executive office and independent establishments.

Merchant Marine Committee reported White Fisheries bill.

Public Lands Committee reported Senate bill to extend for three years the limit on oil and gas permits.

APIARY CALLED FARM, NOT 'COUNTRY HOUSE'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OXFORD, Eng.—An Oxfordshire beekeeper recently appealed against the assessment of his premises as a "country gentleman's house," declaring that he was a farmer working some 90 acres of land and that therefore his house was a farm house.

The case was heard at the County Hall, Oxford, before six magistrates who held that beekeeping was farming and ordered his premises to be assessed accordingly.

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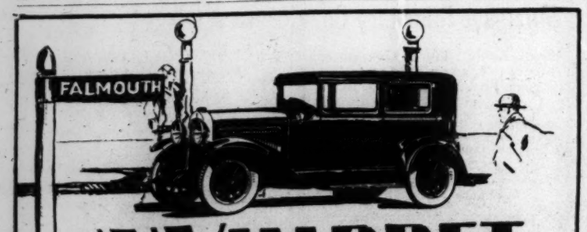

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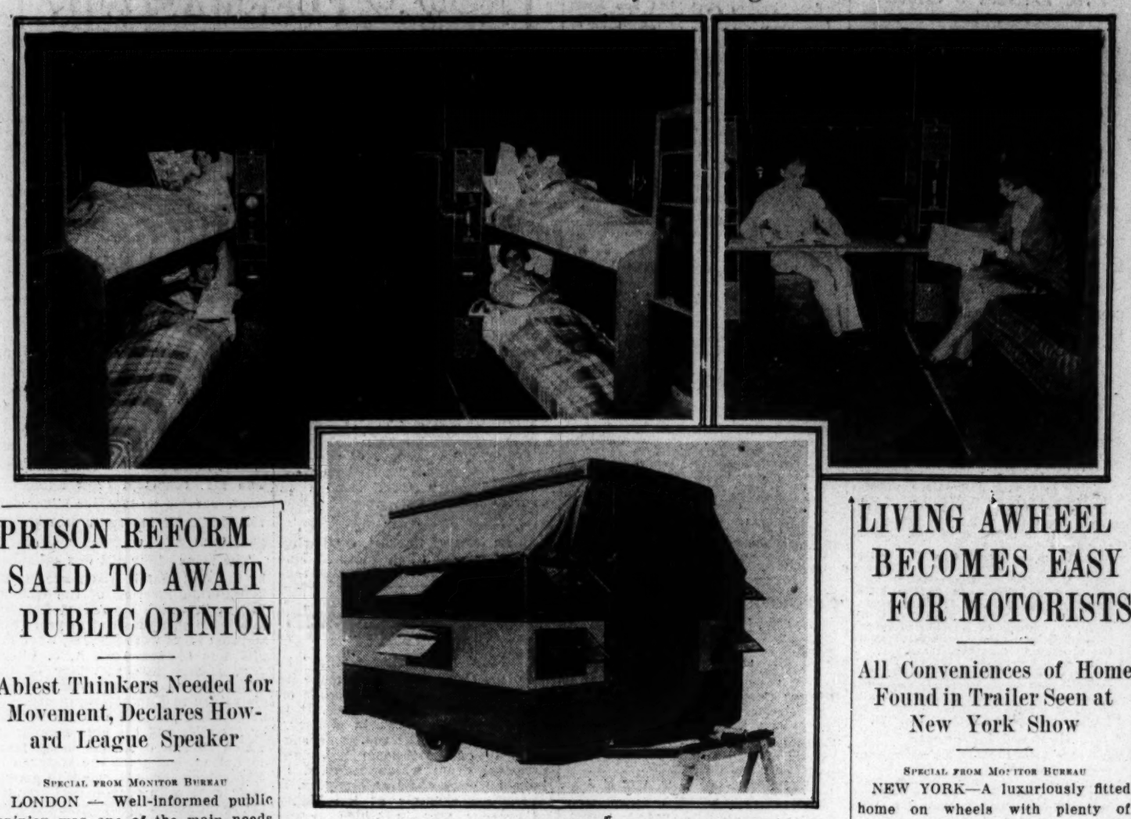


Top, Left to Right—All Tucked In and Ready for Sweet Dreams in the Sleeping Quarters of New Trailer Coach; Another View of the Interior. Bottom—How It Looks From the Outside.

PRISON REFORM SAID TO AWAIT PUBLIC OPINION

Ablest Thinkers Needed for Movement, Declares Howard League Speaker

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Well-informed public opinion was one of the main needs in the move for prison reform, according to Mrs. Rackham, at a recent meeting arranged by the Howard League for Penal Reform here.

Another necessity, she said, was that the ablest thinkers of the movement should set themselves the task of devising alternatives to those special points of the present system which seem harmful and difficult to remove, in order that public opinion may have definite lines upon which to fasten its conclusions.

It was not difficult to arouse public interest in crime and criminals, Mrs. Rackham said. Sometimes it seemed that there was too much idle curiosity about the affairs of criminology. What was necessary, however, was to make those interested investigators realize that civilization beld no heavier responsibility than that of the treatment of its prisoners. The way in which the power of one set of human beings over another set was exercised was the most unfailing test of civilization that could be devised.

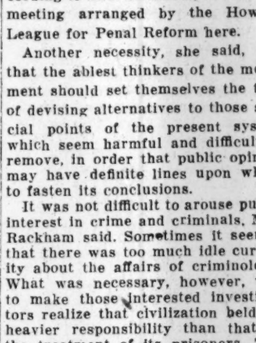
"Looking back over the 63 years during which the Howard League has worked, I feel that much has been accomplished," she said. She recalled the formation of juvenile courts in 1908; the laying down of the probation system in 1925; the modifying of the most savage and brutal things of the prison system; and the bill, now before Parliament, to provide for the giving of legal aid to persons too poor to obtain this without help.

The probation system, she said, was terribly "spotty"—good here, painfully bad there. Juvenile courts very seldom even approached the ideal for which they had been planned. The child had been rescued from prison, but there still remained the problem of the young person prisoner.

"We must devise alternatives to the evils of short sentences; corporal punishment must be removed; capital punishment must be done away with altogether."

She said that, in replying to a deputation on the question of capital punishment, the Home Secretary had stated that, in order to deal with the question, the thing he needed was a strong expression of public opinion.

An educated public, she said, was the best guarantee of justice and wisdom.



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Indian Sends Relics to Museum as Tribesmen Forsake Tepees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Last relics of the fast vanishing tribe of Sarci Indians of Alberta, most of whose 150 remaining members have forsaken their tepees, have been presented to the Rochester Municipal Museum here.

The gift, which came from a Sarci business man of Calgary, Alberta, whose apprehension that history would be without a trace of his tribe led him to collect the relics on his own account, includes a giant buffalo skin on whose underside a pictorial history of the tribe has been written. The skin, according to Dr. Arthur C. Parker, director of the museum, probably is the last the tribe will produce.

With the possible exception of those at the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, it was said, the relics give the most complete and authentic historical record of the tribe yet known. The donor of the relics, Dr. Parker said, left his name undisclosed, saying he preferred to remain anonymous.

Warriors' charm bundles, composed of bright feathers; owls' heads and ornate trimmings, costumes made of skin treated until they have attained a cream color and a durability unknown to the modern civilized tailor, clothing ornamented with unduplicated embroidery and porcupine quills, bead-ornamented stirrups and trappings and charms and "medicine bags" designed to give their owners craftiness, bravery or fortune, are included in the collection.

The record on the buffalo skin is set down in novel form, with a celebrated warrior as hero. His adventures and escapades parallel the history of the tribe.

In anticipation of attractive bids for the rare collection, Dr. Parker said the relics will not be surrendered, but will be made an exhibit for the museum's Hall of the American Indian. The collection, he said, cannot be duplicated either at the New York Museum of Natural History or the Museum of the American Indian in New York City.

The Sarci have roamed Alberta and southwestern Canada for centuries. Although related to the Indians of central Alaska, they are primarily plainsmen. Generally peaceful, they have been noted for cattle raising and horse breeding. Their arts of woodcutting and hide treatments are said to be unsurpassed.

THORNTON WILDER TO LECTURE

CHICAGO (AP)—Thornton Wilder, whose "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" was a Pulitzer prize novel, has been appointed to a lectureship in contemporary literature and composition at the University of Chicago.

LIVING AWHEEL BECOMES EASY FOR MOTORISTS

All Conveniences of Home Found in Trailer Seen at New York Show

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A luxuriously fitted home on wheels with plenty of space, light and air, four comfortable beds, private telephone system, washstand, closet space and other conveniences is a feature attracting wide attention at the National Automobile Show.

It is a trailer known as a split coach because its sides pull out and its top lifts up, giving a surprising amount of space. The new device, which is exhibited among the accessories, was invented by Carleton Brown, a native of Montreal, who has held executive positions in the Ford Motor Company and General Motors Corporation.

The N. A. Timmins Corporation of Montreal, a gold mining company, recognized the importance of his invention, organized the Split Coach Motor Corporation, leased a factory at York, Pa., and have placed Mr. Brown in charge of production, making him vice-president of the company.

The split coach is 10½ feet long and, when compressed, only six feet wide. But when opened up four more feet are added to its width. A few nights ago before the show opened, Mr. Brown entertained for dinner a party of 12 in one of his exhibits. Even when it is folded up, one can recline upon a comfortable mattress, while the trailer on balloon tires is pulled along the road at high speed by an automobile, and communicate with the driver of the car by telephone. The coach contains 48 drawers and compartments for clothing, provisions and virtually everything one might need.

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for a six-cylinder automobile burning cheap oil are revealed by C. L. Cummins, Columbus, Ind., following a 792-mile trip in a Diesel powered car at a fuel cost of $1.38. The engine will be constructed for use in the Indianapolis Memorial Day race for a demonstration of the reliability and economy of oil-burning cars.

"We do not expect to win the race," Mr. Cummins said, "but by carrying a fuel supply that will last for the entire grind we hope to eliminate pit stops and to maintain a speed of 80 to 85 miles an hour."

Decision to build the engine came after the successful trip from Indianapolis to the National Automobile Show here, a trip viewed by the inventor as "a laboratory experiment to see if the engine could stand a cross-country trip."

The engine mounted in the automobile is a standard marine type Diesel, a four-cylinder model with no refinements for passenger car uses except perfection or a throttling device, which allowed the driver to control the engine like an ordinary gasoline motor.

The Cummins engine, the result of 12 years of work in the field, differs from ordinary Diesel engines in that the fuel is gasified before being injected into the cylinders.

Oil, from which gasoline has been extracted by distillation, is used. The injector of the Cummins motor is a miniature still which "cracks" the oil under pressure and extracts what gasoline remains.

Each charge to the cylinders is one-third the size of a grain of rice. Injected into the cylinders, the gasoline is ignited and furnishes enough heat to burn up the remaining oil that does not "crack."

There are no spark plugs; the ignition is taken care of by red hot air. The cylinders draw in pure air and subject it to 500 pounds pressure which causes a temperature of 1000 degrees, the fuel is then injected.

In three hundredths of a second the tiny bit of fuel is measured out, delivered to the "still," boiled, vaporized and burned. The fuel costs as low as 5 cents a gallon.

"The trip laid the foundation," Mr. Cummins said, "for developments in any direction we desire. Engines may be built for trucks and tractors, passenger automobiles, or dirigibles. Automobile engines would meet any traffic condition as well as being more economical.

"There is no 'warming up.' After the engine has made one turn, the full load can be thrown upon it. The air for ignition becomes red hot under the pressure whether it is midsummer or 40 degrees below zero."

LINDBERGH PURCHASES LOW-WINGED PLANE

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh became the owner Jan. 8 of a specially-built low-winged monoplane after testing it here for two days. He paid the Detroit Aircraft Corporation with a check for $17,825.

In a second series of stunts the Colonel paid special attention to landing; statement having been made that a low-winged plane "floats" near the ground; that is, forms an air cushion between the wings and runway upon which it rides.

WOMEN VOTERS TAKE UP COURSE OF HOME WORK

Pennsylvania League Begins Novel Method of Getting Education in Civics

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADEDPHIA—A traveling library of political information for the education of women voters has been devised and put in operation by the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters as part of the "home work" of the league's school of politics.

The library consists of envelopes containing papers on international and national topics with which each member of the league throughout Pennsylvania is expected to become familiar and be prepared to discuss when called upon at a series of meetings to be held this winter and spring.

The library consists of articles on five main topics—education, living costs, efficiency in government, international co-operation to prevent war, and child welfare. The educational section contains an outline for the study of the state Edmonds act, the school code with amendments to date, statistics on state appropriations, a report on state educational subsidies, a pamphlet by the National League of Women Voters on "The Problems of State Aids to Education," and a second national pamphlet on "Education and Finance."

Under living costs is a quantity of material gathered from state, national as well as local sources and information on public utilities, the tariff and other related subjects.

Efficiency in government covers city, state and national aspects. There will be a discussion of city manager form, proportionate representation, city planning, zoning, housing, transit and other public service questions.

The library on international relations will give information on Pan-American treaties, the World Court and the Root protocol as well as the Kellogg-Briand treaty and the progress that has been achieved in world peace up to this time.

In keeping with the policy of the league to maintain an unbiased attitude on all public questions, the literature will present a strictly non-partisan viewpoint.

CHICAGO CONVENTIONS GROW

CHICAGO—This city played host to 1,177,925 convention visitors during 1929, an increase of more than 40,000 over those who visited the city in 1928, according to the convention bureau of the Chicago Association of Commerce. The number of conventions held last year reached a new high record of 833, against the 824 meetings reported in 1928.

The Lowest Price in a Decade!

WHITTALL'S
THE MARK OF QUALITY
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Anglo-Persian Worsted Wilton Rugs

Size 9x12 $112.50

Regularly Priced at $150

This is perhaps one of the most spectacular events in years! Semi-annually the Whittall's mills discontinue their lines and patterns to fit their looms for new. They sell their rugs in stock at a drastically reduced price. This year we made an unusually large purchase and are able to offer them at the lowest price of more than a decade. Be sure and come in early Monday and see the beautiful patterns, the charming color combinations and artistic designs. Note the fine quality and firmness of the weave. Then you surely will buy one or two of these rare values.

You may purchase these rugs on the Budget Plan

Size 8.3x10.6 $104 *Regularly $138*

Mail or Phone Orders Filled HUB bard 2700

FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

January Clearance Sale

Our entire stock reduced

50% and many below cost on account of recent fire

Fur Trimmed Dressy
COATS & ENSEMBLES
Previously Offered $85 to $450
$55 $75 $225

SPORTS COATS
Previously Offered $75 to $185
$25 $65 $95

Street *Evening* *Sport*

DRESSES
Previously Offered $45 to $115
$25 $35 $45

KNIT DRESSES & SWEATERS
Previously Offered $25 to $39.50
$16.50 $22.50 $25

HATS
Now $5 and $10

Practically our entire Fall and Winter stock of Velours, Felts and Velvets in dress, street and sport styles. Formerly $18.50 to $35.00.

no approvals—no exchanges—all sales final

SOLOV-HINDS
Four Sixty Eight Boylston Street BOSTON

ARCHITECTS GIVE BUILDING PRIZES IN MINNEAPOLIS

Rand Tower, by Chicago Designers, Wins Award in Commercial Class

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Winners of the honors awards in architecture for the best building in each of nine classes have been announced by the Minnesota chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The contest, said to be the first of its kind ever held in a midwestern city, was limited to buildings constructed in Minneapolis and its suburbs within the last five years. Certificates of merit in architecture will be presented to the architect, owner and contractor for each prize building.

The jury of award was composed of Louis La Beaume of St. Louis, Mo., Pierre Blouke of Chicago and Clarence H. Johnston of St. Paul, all members of the institute. Preliminary judgment was made by means of photographs and plans. The final awards were made after actual inspection by the jury of buildings selected from the preliminary exhibit as possessing unusual merit. The buildings for which awards were made are:

Commercial Buildings — Rand Tower; Holabird and Root, architects, of Chicago; C. F. Haglin and Sons, contractors.

Industrial Buildings—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company Building, 2753 Fourth Ave., South; J. V. Vanderbilt, architect; Pike and Cook, contractors.

Institutional Buildings — Young Women's Christian Association Building, Hewitt and Brown, architects; H. N. Leighton Company, contractors.

Club and Social Buildings—Woman's Club of Minneapolis, 410 Oak Grove Street; Magney and Tusler, architects; Madsen Construction Company, contractors.

Apartment Houses—900 Summit Avenue; owned by Bryant Holding Company; Louis B. Bersback, architect; Nelson and Benson Construction Company, contractors.

Religious Buildings—Fort Snelling Chapel; Hewitt and Brown, architects; Splaney and Haagenson, contractors.

Residences of more than 10 rooms—Allyn K. Ford, 2350 Lake of the Isles Boulevard; Clarence Wilson Brazer, architect, New York and Chester, Pa.; A. R. Van Dyck, architect's local representative during construction; James Leck Company, and Naugle-Leck, Inc., contractors.

Residences of 7 to 10 rooms—Mrs. J. K. Shaw, 4861 East Lake Harriet Boulevard; Frederick M. Mann, architect; Victor Fridlund, contractor.

Residences of six rooms or less—Rollin C. Chapin, 707 Kenwood Parkway; Rollin C. Chapin, architect; Victor Fridlund, contractor.

The chapter intends to make the honor awards an annual occasion, although in future years the contests will perhaps be confined to fewer classifications.

SLOGANS ARE STAMPED ON LETTERS IN TURKEY

By stamping with slogans all letters as they pass through the mails, Turkey is using its postal service in a unique way for constructive propaganda, reports Luther R. Fowle, business agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Turkey and director of the Chamber of Commerce for the Levant.

Three slogans that would be of particular interest to Americans just now are: "Smuggling Is Treachery to Your Country," "Airplane Development Is National Strength," and "Alcohol Is Poison."

NEW PLANE NEEDS LESS LANDING AREA

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me. (AP)—Aviation enthusiasts on Jan. 7 watched Richard Engle, a Boston pilot, greatly reduce the usual take-off and landing area of an airplane, on the beach here.

Using a Palmer experimental monoplane with a 20-horsepower motor, Engle was said to have hopped off three times at a speed of 20 miles an hour within 60 feet of the starting point, and to have landed well within the same distance. The flights were observed by Harry A. Palmer, a Boston inventor, and Henry Hunt of Providence, R. I., designer and builder.

SOVIETS BUY TRANSFORMER

PITTSFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Thomas N. Lenox and Jesse C. Dunbar, two members of the Russian commission of the General Electric Company, have left for New York, where they will sail for Europe. They will go to Moscow to install a power transformer for the Soviet Government. The project will require two years.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System, "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All times specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, JAN. 9

Vocal Groups

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Hymns by mixed quartet from the pens of poets representing 11 denominations. 7.

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS transcontinental). All-request program. 9:30.

Jerome Kern's "Lamplight" (Philadelphia Storage Battery—CBS transcontinental). Mr. Kern's only effort in a more serious form than musical comedy, using the stage device of the "cutback," as first production of new Philco program with Henry Neely, the "Old Stager," and Dan Gridley, tenor, only two remaining from the former "Theater Memories" group. New leads are Lois Bennett, soprano, former Winthrop Ames' Gilbert and Sullivan star, and John Barclay, baritone, guest with many a symphony orchestra. Orchestra conducted by William Artz, former conductor of the Waldorf-Astoria Rose Room Orchestra, which was heard over the air up to the time of that famous hostelry's discard. 10.

"Fifty Years of Light Opera" (Radiovictor—WEAF Chain transcontinental). A review of the greatest light operas from Offenbach to the latest thing on Broadway, by familiar recording group, the Victor Light Opera Company. The music of a salon orchestra conducted by Nathaniel Shilkret welds the production together. 10.

Verdi's "La Traviata" (WEAF Chain). Regular weekly production of the National Grand Opera Company under the direction of Cesare Sodero, NBC'S opera maestro. Verdi based the opera on Dumas' "Lady of the Camellias." 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Vaudeville Artists (Radio Keith-Orpheum—WEAF Chain). 5.

Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Devora Nadworney, contralto; Judson House, tenor; Harry Horlick, conductor (WJZ Chain). Ballads of Brahms, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Scott by soloists, and duet, "World Is Waiting for the Sunrise." "Stars of Melody" period. 7:30.

"Manhattan Moods" (CBS transcontinental). Utilizing the services of a large symphony orchestra, dance band, and 50 prominent vocalists, with trend from classical to highly popular. 8:30.

Revelers' Male Quartet; James Melton, tenor; Willfred Glenn, bass; Singing Violins (Seiberling — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Rather sugar-coated atmosphere of Nevin, Gounod, Bond, Saint-Saëns and d'Hardelot, dispelled only by bass solo of Mr. Glenn and closing "Chant of the Jungle." 9.

Oliver Smith, tenor; Steffy Goldner, harpist; Eugene Ormandy, conductor-violinist (National Sugar — WEAF Chain). Features — Strauss waltz; "Fantasie, Tales of Hoffman," by Mme. Goldner; medley from Sidney Jones' operetta, "The Geisha," with solos by Messrs. Oliver and Ormandy; closing "Dance of the Clowns," by orchestra. 9:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF, WCAE, WRC, WTAG, WWJ, WLS, KOA, KGO, KGW, KPO). 8.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS transcontinental). Delibes' ballet music, Tchaikovsky symphony excerpt, Mozart overture, and three ballads. 7:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). American and European impressions of the Orient. 11.

Recitalists

Ebony Twins (CBS transcontinental). Popular selections by two pianos, and single solo by Marie Gerard. 5.

Characteristic Music

Walter Kolomoku's "Honoluluans" (CBS transcontinental). Hawaiian, interspersed with popular selections, by this popular recording group. 6.

Rhythmic Music

Abe Lyman and his orchestra (WJZ Chain) 6.

Comfort Music Ensemble (Coward-WEAF Chain) 7:30.

Irene Bordoni; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (Fleischmann-WEAF Chain transcontinental) New selection, to open, "Believe Me," "Did You Mean It," with choruses in French and English, "Just An Hour of Love" and "I May Be Wrong," by one of the few successful French artists in America.

Phil Ohman and Victor Arden, pianists, and specialty orchestra (Lehn and Fink—WJZ Chain). "Mighty Lak a Rose" and "Twelfth Street Rag" by the two pianos, picture music and medley from new Broadway musical comedy, by orchestra and singers. 8.

"Sparkers" (Champion—WJZ Chain. A spectacular play in a nearly-forgotten football game during the war at the Great Lakes Training Station is the subject of Mr. Carlin's sport drama. Popular selections by soloist and dance orchestra. 8:30.

Mid-Week Program (Atwater Kent—WJZ Chain). Popular dance orchestra 10.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra—(KGO, KHQ, KOMO). One hour, 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Inheritor" (CBS transcontinental). Last scene of play in repertory by several members of Eva Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Theater Company. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Talks

"The Political Situation in Washington, Tonight" (CBS transcontinental). Frederic William Wile. 8:15.

"The Economics of Life Insurance," Calvin Coolidge (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Address by America's most noted insurance man, as guest of honor at a banquet given by the New York Life Insurance Company, in St. Petersburg, Fla. 9:30.

"National Forum" (CBS transcontinental). Discussion of prominent legislation. 10:30.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CANADA

ONTARIO

Ottawa: Church Edifice, 288 Metcalfe Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 12.

CANAL ZONE

Ancon (First Church, Ancon and Balboa): Church Edifice, Ancon Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Mobile: Scottish Rite Cathedral, Claiborne and St. Francis Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford (Second Church): Parsons Theater, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 12.

Norwalk: First Methodist Episcopal Church, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

Waterbury: Temple Hall, Park Place, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, Columbia Road and Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

De Land: Athens Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

Jacksonville: Church Edifice, First and Laura Streets and Springfield Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Leesburg: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Melbourne: Melbourne High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

Orlando: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Pensacola: Pensacola High School, North Palafox Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

MASSACHUSETTS

Springfield: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14.

Taunton: Cohannet Hall, Cohannet Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

NEW JERSEY

Englewood: Englewood Theater, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 12.

Hackensack: State Street School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 16.

NEW YORK

Albany: Mark-Strand Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, Mott Avenue, near Broadway, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 14.

Forest Hills: Community House, Borage Place and Beechknoll Road, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

New York (Eleventh Church): 2382 Grand Concourse, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Port Chester: Episcopal Church Parish House, Westchester Avenue and Smith Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

Yonkers (Third Church): Broadway Theater, 488 South Broadway, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 13.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia (Second Church): Logan Theater, 4732 North Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 12.

RAILROAD MEN STUDY EXPORTS

Officials and agents of the Boston & Maine Railroad, who assembled in Boston from all parts of the country for a two-day conference, have left for Maine on a tour of inspection and to further study methods of increasing the export tonnage from the port of Boston.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AN INTENSELY interesting Masonic jubilee has just been celebrated by Hugh Cumberland, Past Grand Deacon, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Bedfordshire, the province over which Lord Ampthill presides as Provincial Grand Master. The celebration was probably without parallel in any country, for not only was Hugh Cumberland celebrating the "fiftieth anniversary of his initiation into Freemasonry, but his own brother, who was Master of the lodge at that time and who initiated him was also present at the celebration and announced that he would shortly be celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of his own initiation, while their father had also been an active member of the lodge and one of its past masters. The celebration took place at Luton, but a number of personal friends, including Sir Alfred Robbins, journeyed down from London in order to be present.

* * *

As an item of interest, comparing the present-day attendances at Masonic meetings, it may be stated that when Hugh Cumberland was initiated, the attendance was the record one of 21, inclusive of visitors. On this occasion the attendance was over 100, including 50 visitors. Sometimes, in the older days, there were not sufficient members present to open the lodge. It is safe to assert that such an incident never occurs at the present time, when the difficulty is to keep down the attendances rather, by the formation of new lodges when the old ones become too unwieldy. Large membership is not favored in this country as it is in the United States.

* * *

Sir Alfred Robbins has just been the recipient of a handsome presentation from the Silver River Lodge, Montevideo, in recognition of the services he was enabled to render to that lodge as the outcome of his visit to South America two years ago. The gift consisted of a handsome silver service on massive silver salver, the latter bearing a suitable inscription.

The value of the gift was enhanced by the fact that it was made at the installation meeting of the Gallery Lodge, in which Sir Alfred Robbins was initiated upward of 40 years ago and that there were present, when the gift was handed over, A. J. Little, past master and secretary of the Silver River Lodge, who had deferred his return to Montevideo, in order to be present. He said that Sir Alfred, by his visit and the able manner in which he had overcome many local difficulties, had given the brethren in Montevideo encouragement to pursue their work with greater zeal and enthusiasm and to promulgate the pure ideals for which the Grand Lodge of England stood.

* * *

Loge Der Pilger, the oldest lodge on the register of the Grand Lodge of England, which works in the German language, has just celebrated its installation anniversary, the second since the reopening after the temporary suspension caused by the war. Max Seiflow, who has been largely instrumental in clearing away many of the difficulties that were necessary accompaniments to the situation, and who has occupied the chair during the first year of the resuscitation, gave way to his successor, who is as keen on reunion as his predecessor. On the following evening the installation meeting of the Deutschland Lodge, the second German lodge on the English register, took place. Each meeting was attended by several English brethren, and at the first meeting a striking address was delivered by Dr. W. Stuart Macgowan, Past Assistant Grand Chaplain, a noted German scholar.

* * *

Passers-by can now witness progress made in connection with the new buildings of the Masonic Peace Memorial, the erection of the future home of Masonry in England. The girders are now up to the top of the existing Freemasons' Hall in Great Queen Street, and it is possible to gather some idea of the immensity of the new building. But it will not be nearly large enough for the demands made upon it. Two of the most important centers of Masonic life in London are or will shortly be closed to Masons for their meetings. Verrey's Restaurant in Regent Street has already closed down, and now that the Hotel Cecil has definitely been sold, it is announced that no more Masonic meetings can be held there after June next. This is a serious matter, because more than 200 lodges and chapters made this their headquarters, and already there is a great lack of accommodation for Masonic meetings in London.

* * *

The Café Monico closed its doors to newcomers more than two years ago because upward of 200 units meet there and there is no accommodation for another one. The Holborn Restaurant and Frascati's have been full up for a long time past, and there is practically no room at Freemasons' Hall for any more lodges or chapters. The Masonic housing question has been a difficult, almost insoluble, problem for some years past and it is rendered almost, if not quite, impossible of solution now that more than 200 lodges have been evicted from what has been for years regarded as an important Masonic center.

The Listener Speaks

A NEW "sustaining feature" of the Columbia System made its bow to the listening public on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock. It is known as "This Week in History," and its object is, as the name suggests, to re-enact some important historical event which occurred in the same week of an earlier year. It is another example of the highly satisfactory way in which educational and entertainment values can be combined in radio programs.

An interesting angle of the presentation was used for the first of the series, it being devoted to the "Battle of New Orleans," which took place on Jan. 8, 1815. Before dramatizing the event itself a group of brief sketches introduced by the informative conversation of two present-day men upon this historical incident, gave a clear idea of the different viewpoints of the different people concerned in the War of 1812.

This seems a peculiarly happy thought upon the part of the producers. It is obvious that there are at least two sides to every question and that all those concerned must believe that their own views are right so that to give anything like a satisfactory picture of any crisis in history it is most desirable to indicate the nature of the different forces which brought it about.

In this particular instance the lack of interest in the East and the enthusiasm of the West and South explained themselves before the scenes at New Orleans were presented.

As the incidental narrator remarked, owing to slow communications this battle was fought some time after peace had actually been agreed upon. One good thing which came out of an apparently altogether needless sacrifice on both sides, was the warm feeling of friendship developed among the western and southern states and the intense admiration for Gen. Andrew Jackson which later resulted in his election to the more peaceful and influential rôle of President.

A musical background was provided by Howard Barlow's orchestra which occasionally provided snatches of appropriate tunes rather in the style of comedy monologues with piano accompaniment. Most of the music was very effective, however. The booming of the cannons displayed a marked tendency toward keeping time with the patriotic airs played during the battle by the New Orleans band.

There is every reason to expect wide popularity for this new feature among people who like to have their entertainment based on facts. The early hour at which it is radiocast should commend it to school children who like to make history a more living study, too. D. M.

CONSTRUCTION BEGUN ON NEWSPRINT PLANT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCKSPORT, Me.—A crew of 300 men is at work building the foundation for a modern newsprint mill here on the Penobscot River, which is to have a daily capacity of 250 tons. It is hoped to begin installing the machinery July 1 and to have the mill ready for operation by Dec. 1.

The mill will utilize about one-third of the power developed by the $10,000,000 dam at Bingham and in order to be in a position to furnish this power the Central Maine Power Company is now engaged in obtaining the right of way for a 100,000-volt transmission line to run directly from Bingham to the plant here. The mill will receive a large part of its wood supply by water and the bringing in of 100,000 cords per year will add a great deal to the water traffic on the lower Penobscot River.

Public Hearing Asked on Lynn-Boston Fares

Protest against the proposed increase in rates by the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad has been made to the State Department of Public Utilities by G. F. Nelson Pratt, Representative from Saugus, in which he requests a public hearing before Feb. 10, the date when the new rates would become effective.

In view of bonds floated to the amount of $1,000,000 for electrification of the railroad, and a subsequent bond issue totaling $500,000, combined with a substantial increase in the number of passengers carried from Jan. 1, 1929 to Sept. 1, 1929, compared with the corresponding period in 1928, Mr. Pratt considers the proposed rise somewhat premature. The new rates, if allowed, would charge the Lynn to Boston commuter a fare of 12½ cents instead of 10 cents.

The fare increase has been asked in order that improvements in boats, buildings and tracks may be made, says Gardner F. Wells, president of the railroad. During the next five years a program of expansion amounting to more than $600,000 will be undertaken, Mr. Wells said.

DOCUMENTS COLLECTED

QUITO, Ecuador (By U. P.)—Work of gathering all documents stored in legations and the Foreign Office during the period 1910-1929 regarding the boundary dispute with Peru has been completed, the director of the Department of Boundaries announced Jan. 6. These documents will be studied by Foreign Office functionaries preliminary to opening of direct negotiations with Peru for settlement of the dispute.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'y. Eves. 8:50, Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
WM. HODGE in INSPECTOR KENNEDY
By MILTON HERBERT GROPPER and EDNA SHERRY

MAJESTIC 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
The International Musical Triumph
A WONDERFUL NIGHT
"DIE FLEDERMAUS"
By JOHANN STRAUSS
Evenings 600 Seats $1 to $3

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30.

It Never Rains
A New Comedy
NOW AT ELTINGE THEATRE
West 42nd Street
Eves. 8:50. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40.

JOHN GOLDEN presents Frank Craven IN "SALT WATER"
JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

WALTER HAMPDEN in RICHELIEU
HAMPDEN'S Th., 62d St. & B'y. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:30

Noel Coward's Operette
BITTER SWEET
Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn Presentation of Charles Cochran's Production
ZIEGFELD THEATRE
54 St. & 6th Av. Pop. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Trx. Entire Mezzanine $4.00.

A Theatre Guild Production
METEOR
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Sat., New Year's & Thurs.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
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MINERS SEEK WORLD WAGES PACT AT GENEVA

International Action on Question of Hours Is Also Urged

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The workers' delegates occupied most of the time at the session of the coal conference now being held by the International Labor Office under the auspices of the League of Nations. The principal subject was the length of the working day, it being unanimously and vigorously insisted that miners, since they were engaged in specially difficult and dangerous work should be assured special conditions, one of which must be seven hours for underground work, including descent and ascent.

The speakers urged that an international convention to this effect should be accepted. The workers' delegates expressed confidence in the League Labor Office and showed themselves ardent advocates of an international coal industry, strongly opposing the nationalistic views earlier expressed by certain representative mine owners.

With the single exception of Great Britain, there has been an appreciable wage increase for coal miners since 1925 in all coal-producing European countries, notably in Belgium, Poland and France, yet in spite of this at the morning session of the European conference on miners' hours, wages and living conditions, all the workers' delegates of whom Arthur Cook, secretary of the British Miners Federation, may be considered the chief spokesman, insisted on the formation of an international wage convention for miners, or at least the establishment of machinery for fixing minimum wages.

A representative of the Polish miners most urgently demanded an international wage convention, since by that he thinks miners' wages will be raised in Poland, where they are lower than anywhere else in Europe. He said that before the conference he was convinced the reason why employers were opposed to an international convention was that they wished to maintain the present baneful system of unrestricted competition at the expense of miners' wages, which was the chief factor in the cost of coal production.

The employers formally informed the conference that they were opposed to all attempts at an international unification of wages, and insisted that each country be left to arrange wages according to local conditions, customs, and experience.

Sir Sydney Chapman, representative of the British Government, insisted on the necessity of an international convention on working hours and the desirability of agreements regarding wages and working conditions, or at least the beginning of the study of these matters.

The conference resolved itself into horizontal combat between international workers and international employers with the Government delegates acting as mediators.

Boston Art Notes

Goodspeed's Book Shop

A new name appears on the list of exhibitors in Boston; it is that of Helen Van der Weyden. This very young painter was born in France of American parents and at present dwells in Rye, Sussex, Eng. She depicts in water color places that are near her home. Her work is carefully thought out, with nicely placed details, smooth washes, clear pale color. The narrow, winding streets, the half-timbered cottages, the gables, the sagging tiled roofs make picturesque material, especially when handled with the delicacy and sparkle of this talented young lady. A group of eight illustrated nursery rhymes completes the set.

Doll and Richards

Mary Ogden Abbott shows a group of etchings, including subjects from the Western Himalayas and the Rocky Mountains. There are many reasons why one may be drawn to this large and varied collection of prints. The artist has traveled far and wide for her material; she has depicted rare natural beauties of tall mountains, precipitous rocks; she has also told a story of strange native customs. Local color even is hinted at in titles such as "Last Caravan Across," "Coolie Transport," "Yaks."

Aside from being drawn to her novel subject matter, one finds Miss Abbott an etcher of accomplishment. A spart animated line traces the contours of the tall, rugged mountains; it is a luminous line, fluid and poignant. For these subtler qualities we were attracted to the prints "Khalatse" and "Utah." Such craftsmanship makes etching an end in itself and not merely a means toward illustration.

At the same gallery, there is a two-fold display in which a father and daughter combine to show their wares, H. Anthony Dyer and Nancy Dyer. These seems to be no family relation in the pictures by these two; in fact they represent quite different endowments in the practice of the painter's art. Father does "attractive places," while daughter does "amusing people," seen in sketching trips abroad. The paternal member is the dreamer, the romantic, working in the accepted manner of the old school, with controlled, carefully wrought detail, opaque dull color, while the offspring, in turn, breaks loose in a freely drawn, sympathetically portrayed caricature. She illustrates life of every day with its little ironies, its plain matter-of-fact character twisted into humorous vein by her pleasing fancy.

Society of Arts and Crafts

Walter J. Phillips is represented by an interesting group of colored woodcuts at the Society of Arts and Crafts on Park Street. The subjects are American but the manner is adapted from the best period of Japanese print making. Mr. Phillips uses to advantage the method of modulating the tints very carefully, and partially conventionalizing the drawing. Americans may well find inspiration in that brilliant period of Japanese art when this craft flourished.

An exquisite display of jewelry by Frank G. Gardner provides another attraction at the Guild. Mr. Gardner possesses a rare feeling for the suitable setting of fine gems. Each piece seems to be thought out in terms of its own possibilities in color, size and luster. One setting, given the place of honor, is made of green enamel on gold as a foil for the transparent beauty of sapphire and aquamarine. The design of a silver setting is planned to catch in its lineaments the markings of an oblong of malachite that it encloses.

Vose Galleries

Paintings by Old Masters of Italy, Spain, France and England occupy the walls of the Vose Galleries on Copley Square.

D. A.

FRANCO-GERMAN ACCORD SOUGHT ON GUARANTEES

(Continued from Page 1)

ing greater punishment upon itself than on its creditors.

But the French are not satisfied with a provision of this nature and persist in maintaining what they call their treaty rights, pointing out that the amount of money involved in the German-American agreement is comparatively small.

British Oppose Reoccupation

The British will do their best to act as honest brokers in this matter for they hold the view that reoccupation of German territory would defeat its own object by depriving Germans of their freedom in carrying on their business in their own way. They have not forgotten the disastrous consequences of the occupation of the Ruhr nor do they believe Germany has any intention of defaulting. If default should occur, an appeal to the Hague tribunal which would permit application of sanctions under international law appears to the British to afford ample safeguards for enforcement of payments.

Another controversy has arisen on question of the comparative value of the so-called positive and negative guarantees for payment of reparations. Under the Dawes plan the pledged revenues derived from state monopolies and railways were paid into a reparations pool and after settlement the remainder was turned over to Germany, thus the agent-general had a controlling hand.

Under the Young plan Germany regains control of its revenues, the creditor powers having right of seizure only as regards profits derived from railways, which are a guarantee for that part of the German debt which can be commercialized, that is to say, unconditional annuities.

Favor Identical Guarantees

The French desire to convert negative into positive bonds so that all guarantees would be of the same class, which in their view would afford greater security for the payment of reparations. The Germans, on the other hand, declare their signature for payment ought to be sufficient and that to introduce a change of this kind would impair liberty of action necessary for carrying out thorough finance reform essential to the enhancement of the paying capacity of Germany.

Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, made some alterations in the French note on the sanctions question presented to him Jan. 7, toning it down in certain particulars so as to make it more acceptable to Germany. It will now be sent to Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, as a joint note from the British and French delegations.

A rather sharp exchange of views occurred at a meeting of the chief delegates of the six powers on the night of Jan. 7, Dr. Curtius and Dr. Paul Moldenhauer reacting vigorously against demands which they declared to be both new and unwarranted. They resisted firmly any alteration in the character of guarantees and protested against the attempt of the creditor powers to compel Germany to increase the profits of its railways, maintaining this would mean lower wages.

Germans Resent Inference

M. Tardieu made a speech which seems to have greatly offended the Germans for it appeared to throw doubt on the good faith of future German governments. The Germans detect in the demands the French are making for tightening up the gaurantees under the Young plan an attempt to return to the control imposed on German finances under the Dawes plan.

They object to all this as destructive of the spirit of confidence and good will which they hoped had been established by the first Hague conference. They had come to The Hague this time, they say, to disassociate the financial question from political issues which have rendered settlement of the reparations problem so difficult. They sincerely desired liquidation of the past and to enter upon a new era of peaceful co-operation.

Now they find themselves up against old fears and suspicions. But the fact that the conference is not going well for the moment does not mean that it will not emerge from its clouds, and if an agreed formula can be found for settlement of the sanctions question at the meeting of the six powers Jan. 9, it will go far to remove other difficulties.

HOME, NOT BUSINESS HELD WOMEN'S FIELD

Mrs. Alice Foote MacDougall spoke last night before the Young Women's Christian Association in Boston on the opportunities for women outside of business and the cost to them of commercial success. Mrs. MacDougall is nationally known for her adventures in business in New York, but she adheres to the old traditions as best for women except when necessity dictates their entry into commercial fields.

"Women have an unlimited field for the exercise of their talents in their own homes," Mrs. MacDougall said, "but it is the field requiring the most finesse, the most wit, the ablest intelligence, for no one has charted it, no efficiency expert will ever be able to say what makes it go. But the woman who does make it go is the happiest woman. She has all that her business sister has and more. For business is a harsh taskmaker. It takes all and gives little. Homes, husbands and children take all but give much."

Boys Study Model of 'Lindy's' Plane

Children's Bargain Day at Ryan Aircraft Corporation Plant.

DEMURRERS UPHELD ON INSURANCE RATES

Upholding the classifications of risks and premium rates established by the Insurance Commissioner of the State for the year 1930 under the Compulsory Automobile Insurance Act, the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has handed down a decision sustaining the demurrers of the Insurance Commissioner to each of the three petitions made by the recent mayors of Chelsea, Boston, and Revere.

The petitions had attacked the constitutionality of rate and premium classifications according to district. A basis in theory and logic for the petitions was admitted in the opinion of the court, which, however, ruled that the legal validity of the classification had to be determined with reference to the actual facts. The existence of these facts of variation of risk, the court held, had to be assumed in view of the records presented.

ITALIAN ART SHOW POPULAR IN LONDON

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Italian art exhibition here has already proved the popularity of the works of the southern European medieval masters. Sir Robert Witt said the attendance on the first week of this exhibition was 40,000 compared with 17,000 at the recent Flemish exhibition, and 23,000 at last year's Dutch one.

The Italian Ambassador, speaking afterward, said, "We are living in London in an Italian artistic atmosphere, and I feel very proud and moved by the daily tribute which is paid to the past and always fresh and living glory of my country."

SYNDICATE BORROWS BIG SUM FOR BERLIN

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—While the city of Berlin is temporarily prohibited from incurring liabilities, the Berlin Traffic Company has come to the city's aid by negotiating with a German-American syndicate a loan of 160,000,000 marks, for which the permission of the Advisory Council for Foreign Loans is not requisite, no securities being given by the city.

This credit will cover short-termed liabilities and enable three important subway lines to be completed which were recently compelled to be suspended, thereby throwing many hundreds of men out of work. The loan will probably not be effected before the close of the Hague Conference, but the prospects are favorable.

PERSHING REFUSES TO RUN FOR SENATE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing announced Jan. 7 that he would not seek to enter the Senate from Nebraska. In a telegram to his supporters in Nebraska, he said he never had and did not now seek public office, and that while he regarded the senatorship as an honor, his decision was final.

General Pershing's telegram was addressed to Mark Woods of Lincoln, Neb., who recently started a movement in his favor for next year's senatorial race for the seat now held by Senator Norris.

HOLYOKE COMPANY EXTENDS BUSINESS

HOLYOKE (AP)—Frank B. Towne, treasurer of the National Blank Book Company of this city, has verified a report that the local company had acquired the stock and good will of the Kiggins & Tooker Company of New York City, manufacturers of fine leather goods.

Although the New York factory of the latter concern will continue to operate for the present, it is planned after May 1 to bring the industry to Holyoke.

Model Planes Built From Factory Scraps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—"Come, now, Mr. Tindale, I need that piece of balsam wood to finish my plane. Sell it for two bits?"

And Albert G. Tindale, factory superintendent of the Ryan Aircraft Corporation plant, near here, will laughingly protest that the wood is really worth twice as much, but he'll sell it—and a happy youngster will rush off to complete a new model airplane.

Such scenes are regular Saturday afternoon occurrences at the Ryan factory. With thousands of boys turning to model airplane building, there has been created a demand for a quantity of balsam wood and other materials from which real planes are build. So all odd-sized pieces of wood or metal and the pieces which cannot pass inspection are sold to companies supplying construction material to America's embryo aviators or are given directly to these future airplane designers.

Hundreds of boys and girls attend the Saturday "sales," driving hard bargains for the material they need. Mr. Tindale, who superintended the construction of the famous "Spirit of St. Louis," takes a personal interest in the boys' designs and frequently is called into consultation to help solve some knotty problem in these rubber band propelled planes.

BRITISH MINISTER URGES CO-OPERATION TO OBTAIN SECURITY

(Continued from Page 1)

as a day of intercession for the success of this gathering. The statement recalls that this action was taken upon an invitation from the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. It adds, "The attainment of an agreement by the great naval powers of the world would not only remove a menace and lighten the heavy burdens caused by the existing armaments and by competition in increasing them, but would be the means of so strengthening good will between nations as would give the best security for permanent peace and would knit closer those bonds of mutual understanding and fellowship which would enable the peoples to reap the fruits of peace."

Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, returned to London from Scotland and is to receive the Japanese delegation shortly.

U. S. Church Leaders Set Aside 'Day of Prayer'

NEW YORK (AP)—Church leaders in the United States and Great Britain have designated Sunday, Jan. 19, as a day of special prayer for the success of the London Naval Armament Reduction Conference.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and Alanson B. Houghton, former Ambassador to Great Britain, who is chairman of the council's commission of international justice and good will, signed the call in behalf of the council.

With them in issuing the call were representatives of the following denominations: The northern Baptist convention, the general convention of the Christian Church, the international convention of the Disciples of Christ, the national Baptist convention, the Evangelical Synod of North America, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, the general conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, the executive board of the Moravian Church, the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

SUGAR BROKER IS REBUKED AT LOBBY INQUIRY

WASHINGTON (AP)—A letter read Jan. 8 before the Senate Lobby Committee said W. C. D'Arcy, publicity man of the Coco Cola Company, "has a personal method of approach to Hoover and is going to see that Hoover gets full, but concise data on the sugar subject."

The reference was contained in a letter written by H. H. Pike Jr., Wall Street sugar broker, to P. A. Staples of Cuba, who is connected with the Central Hershey Company.

Mr. Pike, who was on the witness stand, testified his information was received "from someone" but he said he had forgotten who it was. Arthur R. Robinson (R.) Senator from Indiana, the only regular Republican on the committee, asserted that the letter indicated D'Arcy had "some back-stairs way of getting to the President."

When Mr. Pike said he did not know who gave him the information, Mr. Robinson shouted:

"Then you ought to have kept quiet. This is the purest kind of lobbying."

"I can tell everything now that I knew then," Mr. Pike replied.

Mr. Robinson asserted that the reference was unfair to the President, but Mr. Pike said he understood all that was meant was that D'Arcy either knew Mr. Hoover or could reach him through a friend.

Mr. Pike had previously testified that he was directing a fight against a higher duty on sugar in the tariff bill made by the Hershey Company and the Coca Cola Company. He said the companies had arranged to spend as much as $25,000 each in their effort to keep a higher duty from being placed on sugar.

Mr. Pike said the two companies decided to conduct a campaign against a high sugar duty and he was asked to handle the campaign.

"We did not feel we could come out and get news in the name of the Hershey Corporation or the Coca Cola Company," Mr. Pike said, adding that such news would be regarded as publicity for the organizations.

Mr. Pike said he came to Washington, saw Junior Owens of the Bottlers' Association, and they agreed they would employ a publicity agency.

William H. Baldwin of New York, who has testified before the committee, was employed, Mr. Pike said.

It was agreed, Mr. Pike said, that he himself would handle the money to be received from the Hershey and Coca Cola Companies.

"I was to act as the clearing house," he explained. Mr. Pike said he had not done much except to act as "the clearing house." He added that he had come to Washington in connection with the sugar tariff and had interviewed a number of persons, whom he did not name.

LIBRARY FOR TRADES PROPOSED IN BOSTON

Establishment of a trade reference library in rooms originally designed by the Boston Schoolhouse Commission, to serve as a library in the Boston Continuation School building on Common Street, was proposed today by Mayor Curley.

In this library reference books relative to progress in various trades and mechanical industreis, the Mayor says, might be available to the pupils of the continuation school and to the public as well, in view of the fact that the school is located in the business center of Boston.

RADIO MEN SEEK FREE EXPANSION OF NEW METHOD

Protest Monopoly by Older Communications Systems of Late Developments

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Protest against permitting the older systems of communication to monopolize the new development of radio was voiced by Ellery W. Stone, president of the Kolster Radio Corporation and Federal Telegraph Company before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. Stone said that the Federal Telegraph Company was the first to make practical application of continuous waves in radio, which revolutionized radio communications and has been adopted by practically all radio companies.

"By June, 1911, the Federal," he said, "had established radio telegraph stations at all the larger cities on the Pacific coast, and had conducted an efficient telegraph service in competition with the Western Union and Postal Telegraph uninterruptedly until October, 1927, when we sold our communication properties to the Mackay or Postal system.

"Our business had grown to the extent that we were handling more than 50 per cent of the total business between the points served. This is but one example of the fact that radio is in every sense a competitor of wire and cable service, and not a supplement thereto, as has been urged by witnesses favoring the repeal of Section 17 of the present radio act."

Mr. Stone recited the achievements of his company in installing high-power equipment for the United States Navy and described its efforts to build high-power stations in China, which were thwarted, he said, largely by the action of the R. C. A. The Federal was a partner, he said, with R. C. A. in the Federal Telegraph Company of Delaware, the former owning a majority of the stock. A letter from J. G. Harbord of the R. C. A. was read, in which it was stated that the R. C. A. would no longer sell short-wave stations to China and would not co-operate with the Federal Telegraph Company.

In 1927, the Federal Telegraph Company of California sold its communication properties to the Mackay system, which was acquired in 1928 by the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, and entered into an agreement with the Mackay system to manufacture all the radio and certain other apparatus which it required in the course of its business.

As to the pending bill to form a communications commission, Mr. Stone said he was strongly in favor of the proposal.

"There is definite need," he said, "for the transfer of the present unused regulatory powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to communications to a commission which can undertake such regulation. Radio and wire communications are physically and functionally linked. All but the smallest radiocast stations are remotely controlled over telephone and telegraph circuits from studios located in cities and from hotels, restaurants and other public gathering places in such cities. There is no regulatory body today. Chain radiocasting is distinctly interstate.

"The same situation obtains in linking independent radio telegraph stations for commercial service with the requisite city offices for the pick-up and delivery services and for the remote control operation of the transmitting and receiving stations themselves.

"It is the telephone subscribers' monthly payments which originally made possible such non-telephone developments as the talking picture equipment of a subsidiary of the Western Electric Company, in turn a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The tremendous profits from this field should be returned to the subscriber in the form of lower rates and not taken away from him through the ability to distribute the stock of this talking picture subsidiary of A. T. & T. shareholders. This ability to distribute such stock and thus to deprive subscribers of opportunities for lower rates is a very definite one under our present lack of regulation of companies engaged in interstate electrical communications.

"The need for rate regulation of interstate telegraph and telephone tolls is, I think, obvious."

Mr. Stone favored the formation of a commission and not a governmental department under a cabinet officer. He opposed the recommendation of the Bar Association and others that Section 15 of the bill be deleted and Section 17 repealed. He testified that in 1927 the Mackay system embarked on a policy of breaking the Radio Corporation's monopoly of international radio communication, arguing for competition for the public benefit. The exclusive arrangements which the Radio Corporation had secured from foreign governments were encountered, he said.

Since the purchase in 1928 of the Mackay system by the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation the tendency has been, he said, to reduce rather than to enhance, radio competition.

More Books Sought for Sailor Libraries

The Boston branch of the American Merchant Marine Library Association is seeking additions and replenishments for the libraries which are placed on merchant vessels, lightships, in lighthouses and coast guard stations.

These libraries of 75 to 80 books travel all over the world. A library placed on a vessel at Boston may be exchanged for another library on a craft fast at a pier in Shanghai and later be exchanged again in mid-Atlantic to a vessel bound for South Africa. During 1929 such libraries were placed on 1738 vessels. The port of Boston is asking for 100,000 books. Some of these libraries will be gone six months or a year, others will be returned in six or eight weeks.

Last year Boston took second place among the shipping ports of the United States in point of service rendered to men by this organization. This year, as formerly, libraries, women's clubs, social organizations, churches, schools, colleges and newspapers are co-operating. The committee announces that books may be sent to the nearest public library.

PORTLAND TO RESHIP 50,000 TONS OF COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—Within the next few weeks a total of 50,000 tons of coal from Port Talbot and Swansea, Wales, the largest shipment to this port on record, will arrive in Portland harbor for discharge, but not a pound of the fuel will be burned in the United States. The entire shipment will be discharged at coal plants in Portland harbor and will be reshipped by rail to Canada.

Occasional loads of Welsh anthracite coal have been shipped to Portland in recent years, but never in the volume that is assured for the early weeks of 1930. All the cargo will be shipped through the State in bond.

DISCLOSURE LAW IS VOID

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—The Vermont disclosure law, under which persons found guilty of intoxication were compelled to tell where they obtained the intoxicant, was declared unconstitutional by George M. Powers, Chief Justice, in an opinion handed down at the opening session of the Vermont Supreme Court.

PLAN TO ALLOW SUNDAY SPORTS STIRS PROTEST

Group Objects to Including Hockey and Basketball in State Law

Opposition to the inclusion of hockey and basketball in the Sunday Sports Law of Massachusetts, proposed before the committee on legal affairs by James E. Hagen, Representative from Somerville, was expressed not only by the Rev. Robert Watson, secretary of the Lord's Day League, but by John M. Webster, former Mayor of Somerville; John C. Gordon of that city and several clergymen.

Dr. Donald McLeod, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Boston asserted that "No individual, no state, no nation can play loose with God's day and get across with it."

The only speaker for the measure was its sponsor, Mr. Hagan, who termed hockey and basketball as mild sports and said that permitting them on Sunday afternoons would promote American participation in a sport in which Canadians are now largely interested. "You have the movies on Sunday," he said, "Why prevent these clean sports."

Other speakers said that the observance of Sunday is becoming less sacred, and that when the Sunday sports bill was first pressed before the Legislature the people were assured that it was merely to get people out of doors and that no further legislation of that nature would be requested.

Yearly License Fee Urged

An initial fee of $2 would be charged for motor vehicle operators' licenses, with yearly renewals at $1, in a bill filed by Edward J. Hobbins, Representative from Chelmsford.

A bill requiring that the five commissioners of the Metropolitan District Commission be elected by the registered voters of the cities and towns which make up the district, instead of being appointed by the Governor, has been filed with the Clerk of the Senate by John F. Buckley, Senator from Boston. The bill would also have the chairman, now designated by the Governor, elected by the commissioners, and would establish the salaries of the chairman at $7500 and the other members at $4500. Another measure, introduced by George G. Moyse, Senator from Waltham, would provide for a minimum wage of $5 a day for laborers employed by the Metropolitan Commission.

PARKMAN IS ELECTED ST. MARK'S SCHOOL HEAD

Francis Parkman, assistant dean of Harvard College and tutor and instructor in the department of history, has been elected headmaster of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass. It is understood that Mr. Parkman has accepted the position, although the official announcement is to come from the trustees of the school.

Mr. Parkman was a student at St. Mark's from 1911 to 1915 after which he came to Harvard where he completed the required course in three years. During that time he was a John Harvard Scholar, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of the varsity crew of 1918, as well as a member of numerous other honorary and social organizations. After graduation he served in the United States Marine Corps until 1919. He was then connected with business and banking interests until 1926 when he was called to Harvard.

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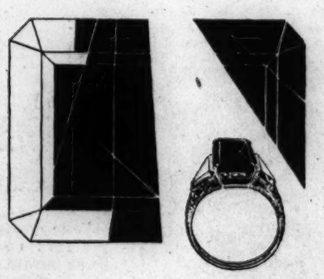

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Changing Modes of Paris' Fashion Industry

WHAT features are responsible for a change in fashions, always an intriguing subject, is a more than unusually pertinent question this season when one is confronted with what the movies would call a "flash back" to periods of the past century. This is, however, a logical movement when one considers the history of modern fashions and the situation confronting the Paris designers.

Modern fashions, that is, the combination of fabrics and design, really started in the reign of the Empress Eugénie and the Englishman, Worth, the founder of the present Paris house. Under the patronage of the Empress and her court, Worth's artistry and business acumen made Paris-created fashions the vogue in Europe and also across the sea.

With the fall of the Empire and exile of the lovely Eugénie, fashions went through a decided change. They entered into a democratic period and became the province of the many, not the privileged few. Social customs and habits then grew to be a dominating influence.

Fashions Democratized

The short skirt was the logical outcome of the growing interest in sports; later on the war-time exodus of women into industrial and business life shortened sleeves and eliminated collars; the growing use of the automobile and greater activity among women of all classes brought about general use of a practical and becoming costume suitable for all hours of the day.

Since the World War American taste and acceptance of a new idea have been of increasing influence in the production of Paris modes. The growing wealth of America and its enormous and successful ready-to-wear industry were factors to be reckoned with by Paris. The motivation of the art-industry became largely economic. Paris not only listened to murmurs from across the pond but sent expert stylists and sometimes a big designer to sense and report what the American woman wanted.

The present changes would seem to upset these accepted and reasonable theories if other elements had not entered into the subject. If Paris fashions were to continue as an expression of the art sense of the country, designers needed greater scope than that afforded by the short, straight frock. If women's dress was to hold its place as the second largest industry in France, giving employment to thousands of men and women, its output must continue to increase. The factories, the designers and the large selling organizations must be kept busy.

A Matter of Long Discussion

The fashion industry may be compared to an enormous revolving wheel that must always turn. When it goes for too long a time in one direction, it must stop and get a new impetus. Sometimes it turns back, for it is a truism in fashion reporting that old modes sooner or later return.

Contrary to the general idea, important fashion changes do not occur without long deliberation by groups made up of the dressmakers and heads of fabric houses. For some seasons past, it has been the belief that fashions had reached the limit of simplicity. Certainly, skirts could grow no shorter nor waistline lower. It was also believed by the authorities that the æsthetic side of dress had too long been neglected, that there was need of radical change in the direction of greater beauty and formality.

The result of these conclaves, first presented at the Paris openings of last August, certainly show increased use and beauty of materials and what might be described as more personal styles in contrast to the uniform garments toward which women were drifting. Whether women in large numbers will promptly adopt the new fashions is still a matter of conjecture. Actresses, college girls, and women of fashion are divided on the subject and indulging in debates at functions and in the press. Frankly, Paris is not quite easy.

Variety of Developments

While drastic changes in modes, such as are now under discussion, are generally agreed on by representative Paris houses, the openings are made interesting by the personal development of the defined lines. How Worth will carry out the new idea, how Patou can present the new waistline and still retain his dowager trade, how this or that designer can get away from the "youthful silhouette" so firmly established—such considerations make active competition and subject for discussion.

Every worth-while dressmaker and his assistants have, naturally, original ideas that sometime attain an extravagant vogue. It is said that a certain designer forced on a rainy night to accept one of the few remaining horse-driven cabs, evolved the present double-scarf with flat front bow from the cab driver's muffler. Rue de la Paix tradition is that the original skull hat, which in many modifications has been worn for some reasons, was initiated by a 13-year-old milliner's apprentice. For a present she was given a small piece of black satin and from it fashioned a hat such as she had seen worn by circus clowns. Many other incidents of this sort could be repeated.

Bead Bags Again Popular

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Paris

A FEATURE of the shop windows has been the bead bags. They have returned to popularity after long years of absence, and an ancient French art appears to have been revived. The designs shows a background of white beads with a nosegay of flowers in their natural colors in the center. The arrangement of the flowers varies, of course, but the theme remains the same. The other type is the single-toned bag of, for example, pearl-gray beads with convoluted lines formed by depressions in the flow of beads.

Achives Photographiques, Paris
A Bead Bag of the Louis XV Period, From the Collection of Mme. Gaston Fournier.

are more varied but it is difficult to match today the extraordinary delicacy of the fine beads used several centuries ago.

Two styles in the new bags have been especially adopted. The one

Henri Manuel, Paris
A Modern Bead Bag, Such as Is Now Carried in Paris, From the House of Silberstein.

The bags are suitable particularly for carrying in the evening—at the opera or theater. They have elaborate metal tops which are often set with stones in contrast to the draw strings found on the old bags.

A Notable Collection

Bead art has been practically nonexistent in France for the last 150 years, but it did flourish in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—that is, during the reigns, respectively, of Louis XIII (1610-43), Louis XIV (1643-1715), Louis XV (1715-74), and Louis XVI (1774-93). So distinctive is the work under each of these monarchs that an expert can tell at a glance the approximate date when it was made. Nevers, a town at the confluence of the Loire and Nièvre Rivers, was the birthplace of the industry, which apparently ceased completely about the time of the French Revolution of 1789.

The finest collection of bead bags and other objects made in this country belongs to Mme. Gaston Fournier. A visit to Mme. Fournier's beautiful home to study her elaborate cases of bead treasures is a great privilege, but for those not so fortunate it is possible to see an excellent selection given by her to the Decorative Arts Museum on the Rue de Rivoli. The marvelous thing about this early bead work is the minuteness of the beads themselves. The smallest needle made today is too large to be passed through the holes, and a comparison of the bags today shown by a modern house and a Louis XV bag is astonishing. In the former, the beads are individual rounded forms; in the latter, they resemble, as combined, a piece of poplin.

Periods Easily Distinguished

The beads of the time of Louis XIII were coarser in grain than were those a little later evolved, and the designs were stiffer and more formal, being often inspired by ecclesiastical paraphernalia. Gold as a color was much introduced. In the succeeding reign of Louis XIV, the very small beads appeared, and the patterns were liberated. Pastoral scenes were depicted on the bags, and occasionally important personages were portrayed. The work under Louis XV is easy to distinguish by the almost invariable waving border of flowers carried around the edge of the bag or other article, and forming a frame for some central pattern. This was flower-time in France in more ways than one—a period of lavender and lace and dancing. The gay flowers on the bags expressed the atmosphere of that day. With the advent of Louis XVI came a more serious fashion, with more conventionalized designs and popular scenes. Balloons were being used at the time, and these supplied the subject of many a motif.

The new bags sold today in Paris are elegant, but they have not the suppleness of the bags which Mme. Fournier can show the visitor. The loveliest of all were, perhaps, those produced in the reign of Louis XV. These are pliable and soft as velvet, and their colors are rich as field flowers. Nevertheless, it is good to see the art return, and also to note that the flower sprays and nosegays are again used as the chief theme.

Quick Trimmings

AMONG the most inexpensive and effective trimmings for house dresses, aprons, and children's garments are rick-rack braid and bias seam binding. A fine rick-rack braid makes a beautiful trimming for even organdie dresses or fine collar and cuff sets. Nowadays both the braid and the binding may be obtained in a variety of colors and widths at almost any notion counter. On the better class of readymade children's clothes and women's dresses they are most often used in a contrasting color or in a shade featured in the figures of the material.

The Binder

By using the binder, an attachment that comes with every sewing machine, the braid may be applied to a straight edge, or even to an outside or an inside curve, at the same time the edge is bound. To do this, insert the binder, from the left side, both the edge to be bound and the rick-rack braid; the latter not being allowed to extend beyond the edge of the material being bound or it will push the binding out of place. With the right hand guide the bias binding into the binder so it feeds the same distance above and below the edge being bound.

With a little practice, this may be done quite expertly and makes possible many pretty trimmings at little cost of time or money. If proficiency has not been attained in making the trimming, the braid may first be stitched in position with the presser foot, then the binding applied as usual.

The Edge Stitcher

For a more elaborate trimming, an additional row of braid may be sewed to the free edge of the binding. Rick-rack braid may easily be joined by the use of the edge stitcher, another little attachment to be found in the box that comes with every machine. To attach this, remove the presser foot and fasten the edge stitcher on in the place of the presser foot. The different slots serve as guides for sewing together laces, insertions, folded or selvage edges, or for sewing piping between edges.

Slip the edge of the garment that was just bound into a slot that opens on the left side of the edge stitcher, and the end of some rick-rack braid into a slot opening to the right. If on sewing a few stitches the adjoining edges of the two materials are not fastened together, adjust to the right or the left the little lug that sticks up near the needle until the edges come together so both are caught as the needle passes over them.

By the way, this little attachment may be made to save so much time in household sewing that it deserves to be better known.

The Quilter

With the binder one can apply quickly a row of trimming consisting of the bias seam binding folded through the center and stitched along the open edge at a uniform distance from the edge of collars, cuffs or pockets. Run the seam binding through the binder as usual for a few stitches to be sure the two edges are caught together, then insert the material under the binder and follow a line marked on the goods.

For long, straight edges and in rounding curves it is even easier to use the quilter as a marker. Insert this in the hole provided for it above and back of the needle and, with the needle indicating the distance desired for the stitched edge of the second row of trimming, and with the presser foot down, screw the quilter in place so the blade just skirts the outside edge of the binding first applied. By running the machine so the bound edge slips along close inside the quilter blade, and holding the seam binding uniformly in the binder, one may apply such trimming quickly and with beautiful precision.

In the same way curves may be followed along bound edges, or lattice work may be outlined as trimming for frocks or even expensive materials. Stitched on paper, then the paper torn away, such lattice work may be cut into charming medallions for underwear or dresses of silk or cotton.

Underwood
No Matter What the Season's Leading Color May Be, Black and White Will Always Be Smart, as Shown in This Black Velvet Wrap With White Fox Collar.

Chinese Embroidery Adds Distinction

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Peiping

CHINESE housewives are now ransacking their homes to find old coats and skirts to export to the United States, for these outmoded Chinese costumes, regarded as rubbish at home, are quite properly esteemed abroad for the fine quality of their silks and their exquisite hand embroidery.

Except in the case of mandarin coats, which may be worn appropriately by Occidental women as evening wraps, these old Chinese garments are not used as they are found, but they afford many precious bits which clever dress designers incorporate in making their models.

Even in China, where labor is still cheap, it is impossible today to make new embroideries as beautiful as those of yesteryear, so that the old clothes of this country offer to the world more real elegance and luxury than can be found anywhere else. The demand from the United States and Europe for these discarded garments is so great that Peiping's own supply of cast-off clothing is practically exhausted, and dealers must search all the provinces to find choice brocades and satins to send to alien women in far-off lands.

Besides their intrinsic beauty, another valuable feature of these handmade fabrics is that no two are alike, and an exclusive designer can utilize a good Chinese skirt or pair of cuffs in the secure knowledge that no competitor can duplicate them.

Exercising Ingenuity

The cost of these old garments is very little in China, and even in the United States the price of the fabrics is not high, considering the superb quality of the silks and the extraordinary handwork. The exorbitant prices come only after the foreign designer has used his ingenuity in making over the odds and ends of embroidery into a luxurious negligée, a gorgeous hand bag, a lovely baby coat, or some other unique article.

But there is no reason why any woman who designs her own clothes cannot similarly utilize some piece of Chinese embroidery to give an air of distinction to an otherwise commonplace dress or accessory. It is not necessary to adopt beads and tassels—those cheap pseudo-Oriental makeshifts—or to give one's costume a masquerade effect by any other too obvious display. Much of the rich Chinese handwork, if used with discrimination, resembles the finest Parisian sewing.

A study of the manner in which lustrous fabrics are being used in afternoon and evening gowns today, coupled with an examination of the Oriental goods in any store which handles these embroideries, affords hundreds of suggestions.

Negligées and Jackets

Among the most successful things being made in Peiping now for export to fashionable shops in the United States are negligées made almost entirely from wide pleated Manchu skirts. The two broad panels of these skirts form the waist, with new georgette dyed to match to make long flowing sleeves. Enough of the original material remains to make the skirt. These are very attractive.

The short evening jackets, now in vogue, are also easily and inexpensively made from these old-fashioned skirts, and they look very rich and handsome when completed. Mandarin sleeve bands and coat squares, commonly seen abroad made up into little table covers, make very attractive pocketbooks. These are first cut to the desired shape, properly lined, and then sewed up on both edges, with a snap put in place to hold the flap closed.

Fashion Nuggets

ENSEMBLES consisting of scarf, bag, and beret are popular. These may be had in chamois or woolens for daytime or sports wear. Appliqués in novel designs appear on this type. For evening, caps with matching scarves of metallic fabrics are favored, the color being carried out in slippers and gloves.

Twills, tricotines and even serge are indorsed for the street costume. Much attention is given to detail. Tiny tucks, godets and flares, high waistlines and even hemlines are some of the features to be noted.

It seems inevitable that coats must be shorter to lend the proper proportions to the early spring outfit, since the slightly longer skirt has been adopted as the correct thing. Smartly tailored topcoats of worsted have created much interest, especially when presenting lighter tones than the frock.

Afternoon and evening gowns, together with ensembles, are shown in the loveliest of cotton fabrics. Hand-blocked linens in soft colorings are considered correct for street or sports. Chic accessories in the same fabric give to the costume a sense of completeness.

Many of the daintiest gowns show yokes, collar and cuffs of lingerie. Gilets of batiste and piqué are used in the softest of materials.

Hand bags destined for southern wear show much elegance both in body and trimming. Semiprecious stones are often seen combined with delicate shades of crêpe-de-chine.

Careful thought is centered on the correct foundation for the gown. Step-in girdles of the boneless type worn with the princess slip, meet with approval.

Hose should be selected with care as to color and texture. Peach-beige for evening in the sheerest weave is smart; marette, a beige with a taupe cast, is approved for dressy afternoon wear; and barcel—a brown of soft warm tone—blends becomingly with the reds and browns so much worn for informal use.

With beach and lounging pajamas growing in favor, much thought is centered on them; white and eggshell lead in color, and cunning designs artistically appliqued both on coat and blouse add to the interest. The trousers are growing wider, often forming or having the appearance of a skirt. Normal waistlines belted and the tuck-in blouse are considered chic.

Capes are appearing on suits as well as dresses and coats. They hug the shoulders and vary in length from the yoke down to the waist. The latter is considered smartest when completing the street costume of light-weight wool.

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Campbell's Soups

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THE HOME FORUM

Winter Dawn and Breakfast Hour

MANY have written most gloriously about the dawn; few have written about the breakfast hour. Yet, according to the sages of old, to make the breakfast hour coincide with the hour of dawn is both wisdom and economy. Not only that, this coincidence gives a radiance to the entire day, lighting up new avenues of thought and reflecting new beauty to commonplace things. Especially is this true of winter mornings when the temptation is to sleep as long as possible, hurry through breakfast, and rush out to the day's work, scarcely knowing whether or not the sun is shining, and thus missing all the wonderful pageantry of dawn. For the most part, those who have written about the dawn have selected some spring or summer morning when it seemed easy to rise with the call of the lark, or with the pulsating throbs of a city getting its machinery into action for a day of industrial achievement. Very pleasant then are the cooling zephyrs of "Aurora's fan," laden with dewy fragrance from meadow and woodland. Lightly they sway the window draperies, waken the sleeper, and whisper of a beautiful sunrise about to appear. It is the poet's great moment of promise, calm and lovely as an early hour in Paradise, such as Milton describes where he says:

"Now morn, her rosy steps in the eastern clime
Advancing, sowed the earth with orient pearls."

Few poets, it seems, have taken very happily to singing about the hour when the morning star pales, and the sky, near the time of the winter solstice, begins to redden for a sub-zero sunrise. Perhaps the New England poet knew more about the beauties of these rigorous winter dawns than any other writers of the muse, for Whittier, in his "Snowbound," tells how

"The sun, that brief December day,
Rose cheerless over hills of gray,"

but the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" glides merrily through the winter months without describing a single dawn until he announces that "Spring has come," and then writes a poem, beginning with

"The sunbeams, lost for half a year,
Slant through my pane their morning rays."

Yet, if Holmes slighted the "dawn," he added to the breakfast table more poetry, philosophy, and literary titbits than the hurried epicureans of today can assimilate.

Not being a poet myself, any first-hand inspiration I am able to realize from my everyday acquaintance with winter dawns is more or less combined with the breakfast table, the morning paper, and the mingled glow—not of mellow candle light—but of shaded incandescent light losing its luster in the radiance of sunrise. Every morning from the window of my breakfast room on the top floor, I look across the snowy roofs of other city buildings, above the tree-tops, and out to a spreading horizon aglow in the first amber hues of dawn. I rise half an hour earlier, if necessary, for just those few thrilling moments when the sun, rosy and bright, peers above the rim of the horizon, moves slowly upward in majestic beauty, and rises through the earth mists, full-orbed, over a new-born day. Long, thin clouds of fleecy texture, reflecting a thousand azure tints, trail away with the prevailing winds. The horizon's ruddy glow melts into a soft yellow which quickly fades into the white mellowness of morning sunlight, everywhere,

"Clothing the palpable and familiar
With the golden exhalations of the dawn."

A light wind shakes the snow from the tree-tops, filling the air with glistening flakes. Automobiles creak on the frozen streets like old-time wagon wheels. On the snowy foothills, banked up snugly against white ethereal ranges, the glory of a winter dawn is reflected in the rosy tints and mauve-gray shadows of innumerable cloud-crested peaks. I pause a moment—not to write a poem or paint a picture—but to make an impressionistic mental print which, later, I may transcribe into prose, embellished, perhaps, by a few lines from some poet's etching. I turn off the lights in the little breakfast room and let the merry sunshine pour in, undiluted, over the table and the happy faces gathered around it. What glowing thoughts rise above the hum of general conversation and mingle softly with plans for the day's work! The beauty of winter dawn and rising sun has lighted the chambers where remembrance grows dim, and I catch just a gleam here and there of other dawns,—slow-coming, radiant dawns, whose powerful glow has melted the frozen heart of humanity, and caused the undercurrents of ice-bound streams to flow with brotherly kindness.

I think how, for countless ages men believed that the sun was the giver of life, and how the dawn was personified in metaphorical beauty by sage and poet at many a shrine. The sand-blown Sphinx of the desert with face to the east; the remains of a cave-temple on the Isle of Capri once devoted to the Persian sun-god, Mithras, opening to the rising sun; the gorgeous structures of Babylon and Assyria, known to have been built to the god of light, and the splendor of other sunworshiping lost civilizations, are but a few of the fast-fading landmarks of false beliefs, whose only permanency was the longing after the true light of which the sun was the symbol. But that longing for the true and the beautiful during many generations gradually pushed itself through the darkness of ignorance, superstition, and fear, until it resolved itself into the magnificent aurora of peace and good will which ushered in the Christian era, the rising of the "sun of righteousness" in human consciousness, and diffusing its light over all the earth.

Centuries later, another winter dawn appears, bleak and wild, but lighted with far-reaching significance. In his little poem called "The Twenty-second of December," William Cullen Bryant has thus described the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers:

"Wild was the day; the winter sea
Moaned sadly on New England's strand,
When first the thoughtful and the free,
Our fathers, trod the desert land.

They little thought how pure a light,
With years should gather round that day;
How love should keep their memories bright,
How wide a realm their sons should sway."

It was this pure light of freedom that went forth with the pioneers of a new world as they drove their covered wagons along the western trail, and presaged the dawn of self-government, both for individuals and for nations, with all its multiplied blessings. Many other dawns of progressive advancement have brought to light inventive genius, industrialism, labor-saving devices, growing commercialism, leisure, comfort, and luxury; but, a greater dawn we hope is on the way, the light of whose rising promises to embrace the whole world in its beneficence. It is the coming again of "Peace on earth," in a larger understanding of what universal peace may mean,

"Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace. . . .
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

C. S. S.

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Karlukwees, B. C., an Indian Winter Village, From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Walter J. Phillips.

KARLUKWEES, an Indian winter village on the west coast of British Columbia, has furnished Mr. Walter J. Phillips, an Anglo-Canadian artist, with a singularly interesting print—interesting from a merely artistic as well as from an ethnographical point of view.

The print has been handled with exceeding skill. The atmosphere of the scene suggests a quietness in which all crudities of form and color disappear and a certain half-subdued serenity which follows in the wake of gently falling snow.

There is in the "Karlukwees," an almost hidden beauty of extremely delicate touches of color which require a careful scrutiny and a generous light to be duly appreciated. There are subtle shades of pale green and mauve and red to be found in the doors and narrow facings round the corners of the houses and below the roofs and in such unexpected places as where the horizontal pole is tied to the upright in the center of the print. The houses also fit into this harmony of stillness with their dull ochre, gray and brown.

Over this silent scene the snow falls in huge soft flakes, completing a picture which carries our imagination to remote outskirts of the world, where the remnant of a proud race has found a secluded home.

In the Lark's House

(Gaelic Proverb)

"There is no smoke in the lark's house,"
No smirr of the burning peat,
But the soft green smoke of grasses,
And the gray wind cool and sweet;
And mist from the bens descending,
And spray from the distant shore
Weave cloudy veils for its cover,
Low down on a peat-moss floor.

"There is no smoke in the lark's house,"
And the air comes clean and fine
Over the shadowy hill tops
Where colors glimmer and shine;
And still are the dark loch waters,
And dewy the springing grass,
In the lingering gold of twilight
When the wild deer swiftly pass.

"There is no smoke in the lark's house,"
The stir of the foaming seas,
Thundering in on the islands
Is faint on the fitful breeze;
And over her green-hemmed hollow—
The print of some vanished hoof—
The brown bird soars to her singing
High in the heavenly roof.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Sicily Today

In the north, where the seas are more enclosed, and the waves less violent, vines grow to within a few feet of the water's edge. Literally the stems spring from the white sand-dunes, and yet bear grapes. We see field after field of red beets. Tomatoes are already (in February) more than a hand's breadth above the ground. Lettuces and leeks grow in rows between the vines. Beans, with lilac-tinted flowers, are more than three feet high. Around and beyond these, stretching for miles, are the teeming wheat fields. The plum-trees are in leaf, and the fig-trees bear green fruit. Almond blossom and pear blossom surmount the wheat fields, and between them are evergreen plantations: lemon groves with their yellow fruit; and olive orchards, whose ancient trees spread silver fingers towards the blue sky.

The agriculturists who do all this work—where do they live? We see a few of them toiling in the fields, with the aid of stalwart donkeys and mules. The farms are scattered and inconspicuous. At times we could fancy ourselves in Anatolia, near Tarsus, where the land is fertile. The villages and towns are treeless; the white houses, with closed fronts, as in Tunis, reveal nothing. . . . On the roads (white, like the houses) we see men, and occasionally women, riding their donkeys into town. They sit astride, on sacks, wrapped in a shawl worn burnous-fashion, and have for headgear a pointed cap, knitted, of a Spanish pattern. . . .

We pass an almond grove, pink with blossoms. The trees rise out of a carpet of marguerites. Orange-trees, whose fruit was gathered only a few days since, are again in bloom. The lemons, however, are still hanging from the boughs, abundant as in the Garden of the Hesperides, or in a Marées fresco. . . . Farther inland, when we are nearing the chain of higher hills, we find that golden grain is the main crop. Greyish-yellow blocks of stone, like huge dice flung pell-mell by the treeless mountains, project from amid the standing corn. Little rivers have scooped out valleys, which steepen into gorges as we trace them upwards. In these gorges, centaurs used to live, coming down every evening to drink at the ford. Nowadays white goats make their way through the brook, following a dog to a pen hedged in with thorn bushes, and other dogs run out to meet them. Terra-cotta amphora on head, a girl descends to fill it at the stream. . . . An old man riding a grey jackass completes the picture. The flowers of Persephone, blue anemones, and yellow mountain narcissuses, abound. Cattle like those Apollo herded of old, dark brown, huge-eyed, and statuesque, gaze solemnly at the slowly moving train; the cattleman, leaning upon a gnarled stick, is undismayed at the sight of our modern dragon of an engine, snorting its way towards the coast. As for Hephæstus, he indeed still lives behind those grey, rocky walls yonder, and supplies the modern world with the sulphur he has boiled in his ancient cauldrons. From time to time we see towns, flat and grey-ish, crowning the hilltops, stone-walled as in the Middle Ages, silent and watchful.—EMIL LUDWIG, in "On Mediterranean Shores," translated from the German by EDEN and CEDAR PAUL.

Sonnet—Winter

When little daily winds have died away,
and turkeys climb to roost in the apple tree,
across the snow night creeps so gradually
no eye can mark the cornerstone of day.

Now tightly draw the blinds against the dark
and see in lamplight how the room awakes.
Listen . . . through the tangible silence breaks,
out of the woodlot, a dog-fox's bark.

A creak of rusty hinges in the wind:
his voice was like the rasping of a door,
and when it ceased the darkness instantly

became so hugely silent that behind
a final range of hills we heard the sea
growling with all his voices at the shore.

—MALCOLM COWLEY, in "Blue Juniata."

Ruskin as a Stylist

Ruskin's greatness as a stylist gives him a very high place in English literature. Though his upbringing was in some respects unfortunate, it was favourable to his future as a master of prose. As a child, he was made to study the Bible every day, and to learn long passages by heart. This training, as he admits, was the foundation of his style. Secondly, his habit of close observation and drawing made him dissatisfied with any vagueness of expression; . . . Further, his powers of analysis were sharpened by the practice they received in his early theoretical writings, such as the first two books of "Modern Painters." By the time he came to write "Unto this Last," Ruskin was in control of an instrument which, for fineness, lucidity and beauty has never been outmatched in English.

In his later writings, he allowed himself to wander disconcertingly into the byways of knowledge and fancy; and at Oxford, he gained a reputation for incoherence. But on subjects which he thoroughly understood, Ruskin is one of the clearest writers, and he has also a wonderful power of insight. No one, for instance, should visit the Spanish Chapel at Florence without having first read his interpretation of the frescoes. On subjects outside art, his strength lies in aphorism rather than in systematic thought. — BERNARD GROOM, in "A Literary History of England."

БЛАГОСЛОВЕНИЯ ПОСЛУШАНИЯ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ЭТО своего рода трюизм, что только те подходят для управления, которые предварительно сами научились быть послушными. Только те, которые к самим себе предъявляют требование о добровольном подчинении закону, являются подходящими для занятия должностей, требующих доверия и авторитета. Христос Иисус учил, что верность в малом является единственно соответствующей подготовкой для более широкой ответственности. Обучение послушанию, поэтому, может быть вполне правильно названо одною из важных ступеней в истинном воспитании.

В своих посланиях Апостол Павел обращает особое внимание на необходимость послушания. Подобным же образом Петр увещевает Христиан жить как послушные дети; и говорит, "Написано, будьте святы, потому что Я (Бог) свят." Этому он следует позднее в своем положении: "Послушанием истине чрез Духа очистивши души ваши к нелицемерному братолюбию, постоянно любите друг друга от чистого сердца."

Любовь является основанием послушания так же, как и всякой другой Христианской добродетели; и чистосердечное послушание, развивающееся из любви делать все хорошо, берет свое начало в любви к Богу, к добру. В Екклесиасте, Проповедник, показав тщету земных дел и важность своевременного и полного обращения к творцу, говорит: "Выслушаем сущность всего: бойся Бога и заповеди Его соблюдай, потому что в этом все для человека." Необходимость послушания заповедям, или закону Божию, как один из важных факторов в жизни людей, соединяет во едино все здание Ветхого и Нового завета. И вопрос этот заслуживает особого внимания, так как послушание правде (добру) всегда приносит свою справедливую награду.

Учение Христианской Науки особенно освещает этот вопрос. В статье о послушании Mary Baker Eddy, открывшая и обосновавшая Христианскую Науку, пишет в "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 118): "Честность во всех условиях, при всех обстоятельствах, является необходимым правилом послушания," а на следующей странице она говорит: "Мы ответственны за свои мысли и действия; и вместо того, чтобы помогать обманным планам других путем подчинения им—и после хныкать о несчастии—восставайте и растравляйте то и другое."

В своем послании к Римлянам Павел указывает на то, что вопрос о том, хотят-ли люди служить злу или добру, пожиная смерть, как награду за грех, или святость, как награду за праведность, является вопросом их собственного выбора. Христос Иисус увещевал своих учеников не входить в искушение. Никому не нужно смущаться, если к нему приходят искушения. Искушение само по себе не может сделать ничего: то чему должно противиться—это поддаваться искушению в виду его последствий.

Послушание закону Божию обеспечивает получение божественного благословения, так, как закон этот Богом установлени и Им поддерживается. Поэтому каждый ревностный Христианин должен старательно стремиться к тому, чтобы удостоверить хороший и совершенный образ жизни, который является приемлемым для Бога. И это не трудная задача, так как человек, как сын Божий, духовный и совершенный, одарен способностью отражать только одно добро. Понимание этого поддерживает честное стремление жить так, как это приличествует детям Божиим; а смиренная, горячая молитва о руководительстве в праведном образе жизни получает ответ от нашего небесного Отца. Честность смирения; и как честное желание, так и способность послушания приходят от Бога.

Учение Христианской Науки упорно настаивает на необходимости культивировать Христо-подобный образ жизни; и изучение "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," написанного Mrs. Eddy, совместно с Библией сделало очень много для того, чтобы дать человечеству возможность приобретать истинное понимание о Боге и человеке, оставлять ложное чувство о материальной жизни, как существующей независимо от Бога, и культивировать ясное сознание самим себе предъявляют требование о того, что истинное существование всецело духовно. Этот духовный факт об истинном бытии придает посвятившему себя изучению Христианской Науки силу проявлять благословения одухотворенной жизни; жизни, проводимой в близости к Богу, Истине, и освященной сознанием Его вездесущия.

На стр. 82 "Miscellaneous Writings" находится нижеследующее красивое и полезное положение: "Человек является отпрыском и идеей Высшего Существа, закон которого совершенен и безошибочен. В подчинении (послушании) этому закону человек извечно открывает бесконечные блаженства Бытия; ибо он является образом и подобием бесконечной Жизни, Истины и Любви." Очевидно, поэтому, что человек, образ Бога, Жизни, должен по необходимости проявлять необильную, счастливую жизнь, и жить в радостном послушании только одному добру. Если мы проявляем эти истины при всяких обстоятельствах, то мы во истину исполняем закон Божий в смиренном, Христу-подобном, благословенном послушании.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

The Kelmscott Press

I began printing books with the hope of producing some which would have a definite claim to beauty while at the same time they should be easy to read, and should not dazzle the eye, or trouble the intellect of the reader by eccentricity of form in the letters. I have always been a great admirer of the calligraphy of the Middle Ages, and of the earlier printing which took its place. . . .

Lastly, but by no means least, comes the position of the printed matter on the page. This should always leave the inner margins (toward the binding) the narrowest, the top somewhat wider, the outside (fore-edge) wider still, and the bottom widest of all. This rule is never departed from in mediæval books, written or printed. Modern printers systematically transgress it; thus apparently contradicting the fact that the unit of a book is not one page, but a pair of pages. A friend, the librarian of one of our most important private libraries, tells me that after careful testing he has come to the conclusion that the mediæval rule was to make a difference of twenty per cent from margin to margin. Now these matters of spacing and position are of the greatest importance in the production of beautiful books; if they are properly considered they will make a book printed in quite ordinary type at least decent and pleasant to the eye. The disregard of them will spoil the effect of the best designed type.

It was only natural that I, a decorator by profession, should attempt to ornament my books suitably. I may add that in designing the magnificent and inimitable woodcuts which have adorned several of my books, and will above all adorn the Chaucer which is now drawing near completion, my friend Sir Edward Burne-Jones has never lost sight of this important point, so that his work will not only give us a series of most beautiful and imaginative pictures, but form the most harmonious decoration possible to the printed book.—From a Note on His Aims in Founding the Kelmscott Press, by WILLIAM MORRIS.

Blessings of Obedience

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS a truism that those alone are fit to rule who have first learned to obey. Only those who themselves render willing obedience to law are fitted to hold positions of trust and authority. Christ Jesus taught that faithfulness in small ways is the only fit preparation for wider responsibility. Learning obedience, therefore, may be properly termed an important step in true education.

In his epistles the Apostle Paul emphasizes the necessity for obedience. Peter, likewise, admonishes Christians to live as obedient children; and he says, "It is written, Be ye holy; for I [God] am holy." This he follows up later with the statement, "Seeing ye have purified your souls in obeying the truth through the Spirit unto unfeigned love of the brethren, see that ye love one another with a pure heart fervently."

Love is the foundation of obedience, as it is of every other Christian virtue; and whole-hearted obedience that grows out of the love of doing right has its inception in love for God, good. In Ecclesiastes, after showing the vanity of earthly things and the importance of turning early and completely to the creator, the Preacher says, "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man." The need of obedience to the commandments, or the law of God, as an important factor in human lives, is woven through the whole fabric of the Old and New Testaments. And the question deserves especial attention, since obedience to right always brings its just reward.

The teachings of Christian Science are especially illuminating on this subject. In an article on obedience, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 118), "Honesty in every condition, under every circumstance, is the indispensable rule of obedience;" and on the following page she says, "We are responsible for our thoughts and acts; and instead of aiding other people's devices by obeying them,—and then whining over misfortune,—rise and overthrow both."

In his epistle to the Romans Paul points out that it is a question of their own choice whether men will serve evil or good, reaping death as a reward of sin or holiness as a reward of righteousness. Christ Jesus admonished his disciples not to enter into temptation. No one need be dismayed if temptations come to him. The temptation in itself can do nothing: it is the yielding to temptation that must be resisted because of its consequences.

Obedience to the laws of God assures a divine blessing, since these laws are established and upheld by Him. Then every earnest Christian should diligently seek to ascertain the good and perfect way that is acceptable to God. And this is not a difficult task, since man as the child of God, spiritual and perfect, is endowed with the power to reflect good alone. The understanding of this fosters an honest endeavor to live as befits the child of God; and humble, earnest prayer for guidance in righteous living is answered by our heavenly Father. Honesty is humble; and both the honest desire and the ability to obey come from God.

The teachings of Christian Science dwell insistently on the necessity of cultivating Christlike living; and the study of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, in connection with the Bible, has done much in enabling mankind to gain the true understanding of God and man, to drop the false sense of material life apart from God, and to cultivate the realization that true being is wholly spiritual. This spiritual fact of true being empowers the consecrated student to demonstrate the blessedness of a spiritualized life, a life lived close to God, Truth, and hallowed by the consciousness of His ever-presence.

On page 82 of "Miscellaneous Writings" is found this beautiful and helpful statement: "Man is the offspring and idea of the Supreme Being, whose law is perfect and infinite. In obedience to this law, man is forever unfolding the endless beatitudes of Being; for he is the image and likeness of infinite Life, Truth, and Love." It is evident, then, that man, the image of God, Life, must necessarily demonstrate abundant, happy life, and live in glad obedience to good alone. If in every circumstance one demonstrates these truths, one is truly fulfilling the law of God in humble, Christlike, and blessed obedience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

The Brontë Country

"My sister Emily loved the moors," said Charlotte. "Flowers brighter than the rose bloomed in the blackest of the heath for her.

August, or the first of September, is the gala time for the heather; then it is full glory of rose-purple, and prodigal in bloom. A path leads by the parsonage and through a gate upon this free moorland wilderness, where, on a day of sun overhead and bloom underfoot, one finds delight and exhilaration suited to the mountain-tops. . . .

One lonely figure only did we overtake on the afternoon of our visit,—a tall gaunt woman, with shawl thrown over her head, swinging her great house-key. This was the way to the m-O-O-rs, she told us, with an indescribable broadening of the vowels. This path was called the "Brontë Walk," for Charlotte and her sisters had been said to delight in it. It was a lonely region, she confessed . . . a forlorn place, but the m-O-O-rs were company. It was easy to see that they might be, in that region of gray villages, of sky too often clouded, of sweeping winds and drizzling rain.

It rained as we walked along the ling-bordered path, and talked of those three women whose hearts and lips had been touched with the . . . fire of the ideal, and yet to whom duty was ever that stern lawgiver from whose decree they could never swerve. As we wound about one knoll after another of the curving moor, lo! the clouds were swept aside, and blue sky briefly smiled. What tongue can speak the wistful beauty of the heather with the sun upon it, and fleeting shadows chasing the light over lowlying valleys in the distance. . . . On the left, the moor goes billowing on like the fixed heavings of an amethystine sea. Leave the path, and take footing in the crisp heather that crackles underfoot with a husky protest,—a ringing of whispering chimes,—with the delusive hope of hurrying to the top of some knoll forming the horizon line, and from which you fancy yourself able to see all the countries of the earth. It is no easy task. Traverse hill and hollow and there are still more knolls, heather-covered, and a new horizon line. Perhaps he is happier who does not seek the highest vantage ground to over-sweep villages in distant valleys. . . . On and on sweeps the heavenly monotony of the brown-grey solitudes. If you cling only to the path, you meet an occasional flock of feeding sheep; a tiny water-course bars the way, or an old stone house sits frowning at the sky.—From "By Oak and Thorn," by ALICE BROWN.

Conversation

Now, the immense majority of mankind seem to be interested if not solely, at least chiefly, in persons. Nothing human is foreign to them and they take a keen relish in discussing their fellow creatures. Yet the bulk of this talk is about individuals, known to the talkers themselves; and the conversation of the majority rarely aspires to deal with humanity at large, with men and women in their ampler relations. For the most part this talk is mere gossip, the interchange of question and answer about friends and acquaintances. A comfortable minority may like to converse about things, and to exchange information. It is this mihority which exhibits that hunger for facts, which our British visitor noted. Comparatively few are those who can lift themselves up to the level of general ideas. . . . Yet conversation displays itself to best advantage only when the participants are willing to deal with ideas, rather than with persons and things,—although without neglecting these.—From "The Toscin of Rome" by Bliss MATTHEWS.

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PROFESSIONAL TRADING IN A NARROW RANGE

Not Much Significance Is Attached to Stock Market Movement

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NEW YORK—Suffering from extreme lack of interest the stock market was disappointing to bull and bear alike. With operations confined largely to traders on the floor of the stock exchange, the market held moderately steady until the last hour, when enough recession took place to leave the share list irregularly lower at the close.

In pleasing contrast to the dullness in the share market, bonds moved ahead with energy. Prices were higher all around and demand was lively. While the much-talked-of year-end reinvestment demand has been somewhat of a disappointment, bond prices finally are responding to easy money, and it would be interesting to see what a sounding taken by a substantial new issue would reveal as to the real depth of the market.

Rails Somewhat Better

Trading again was concentrated in a handful of stocks, a half-dozen accounting for 25 per cent of the total of the first four hours. These were Radio-Keith, Fox, Radio, Foreign Power, Nickel and Kreuger & Toll. The turnover to noon was the smallest since August, 1928, and the day's volume of under 2,000,000 shares was the lowest in 1½ years.

International Nickel was a rather lively stock in the early trading, but it found a barrier under 35. In mid-afternoon when the industrial list bogged down, a forward current flowed into the railroad group, which has been particularly dull, and carried most of those issues up a point or two.

The movement in the rails seemed to be based on nothing more than trading dissatisfaction with industrials and utilities, but nevertheless the group ought to attract investment buying. Metal shares generally were pretty good. Motors were quiet. Steel was steady around its previous closing level.

Money Is Easier

Weakness in interest rates persisted. Call money renewal was posted at 4½ per cent, but that rate was an artificial one and it soon dropped to 4 per cent, at which price funds went unemployed. Time money quotations also were dropped. Brokers need no great amount of funds now and furthermore have no apprehension of a run-up in call money in the near future.

Sterling and French francs continue to sell off, and all talk of renewal of gold shipments to Paris has ceased. Sterling exchanges were further distributed by reason of a fresh break in the metal, but the principal interest was in Spanish currency.

Spanish attempts to hold the peseta at a price based on the Spanish commodity price level, which is well above the world level, failed and it is believed that official support has been lacking recently. The internal loan of a short time ago raised sufficient funds to take care of the foreign credits originally arranged to support the currency, but doubtless the Government now feels that the peseta should seek its proper level before another attempt at stabilization is made.

News More Cheerful

Business news is becoming a shade more cheerful, but as yet is not much of a stimulant to the security markets. As anticipated, steel activity has increased, the Iron Age reporting that production "has taken an upturn after two months of sharp curtailment and the outlook is for further improvement, although it is expected to be gradual."

Steel output is now around 60 per cent of capacity, compared with a rate as low as 40 per cent for a time last month. However, it is still uncertain how much of the activity represents stock replenishment and how much increasing use in consumptive channels.

Railroad traffic is still falling, the final week in the year being poorer than the corresponding period in 1928 and 1927. But total loadings for the year were the largest on record except for 1926, which brought traffic six-tenths of 1 per cent above last year. On the score of dividend changes the bulls had an even break or better.

HIDE MARKET IS ACTIVE IN FIRST WEEK OF NEW YEAR

The packer hide market started the new year with a week's trading close to 100,000 hides. The statistical position of the packers is strong, based on small stocks, with the output of hides still below normal.

The market opened with native steers listed at 16½c. Light native cows at 14c, and branded cows at 13½c, but trades stubbornly resisted the rise and bookings were entered at former levels.

The annual grubby season is now on and receipts during the next three months will be figured accordingly.

The prime summer hides now obtainable in the Frigorifico market are fractionally higher. Argentine steers bring 18-16c, and Uruguay steers 18½c. Stocks are limted, Europe buying liberally, especially in the lower selections. United States buyers are watching congressional actions with a view to getting a line on tariff probabilities.

Strength is underlying the offerings now listed against packer calfskins. No large deals have been reported but sales fair in size are made weekly. Sales at 21c are not uncommon although 21½c is listed on the better selections.

Warehouse stocks are not materially depleted, several thousand skins back of September being obtainable. Part of November's pulloffs, and all of December's are quoted at 21 to 21½c. City calf skins are very firm. The 8-15's are selling freely at 19c and the 8-10's at 20c.

December kip is held by the packers at 20c, but sales were booked out at 19½c. Neither calf nor kip is as active as the packers expected them to be when trading swung into January.

The principal sales of packer hides in the Chicago market during the week ended Jan. 4 were as follows:

	Cur. Yr	Ago
	Cents	Cents
12000 Nov-Dec nat steers	16	21
3000 Aug-Dec ex-it nat strs	15	18
32000 Dec Colo steers	14½	18½
1000 Dec heavy Tex steers	15½	19½
7500 Oct-Nov-Dec hv nat cws	13½	19
3500 Aug to Nov hv nat cws	14	19½
23000 Dec, branded cows	13	17
7500 Dec buttbrd steers	15½	19½

RUBBER MEN ELECT PRESIDENT

Samuel Woolner Jr., president of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, has been elected president of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, J. D. Tew, president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, and C. D. Garrison, president of the Electric Hose & Rubber Company, were elected first and second vice-presidents, respectively.

FOX FILM PRODUCTION SCHEDULE

The Fox Film Corporation plans a $20,000,000 production schedule for release between August, 1931, and July, 1932.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 8	Last Jan. 7
57⅞	34¼	..	Abitibi	400	30¼	29¾	30¼	29⅞
34	20	6	Adams Ex	1500	25⅝	25	25⅝	25½
96	80	6	Adams Ex pf	200	87¼	87¼	87¼	..
35⅞	19	.2	Adams Mill	100	23½	23⅜	23½	..
4⅞	⅝	..	Ahumada	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
223⅜	77	3	Air Reduc	600	125⅞	124	125⅜	125⅝
48⅝	18⅛	2½	Airway El	200	22	22	22	..
11⅛	1	..	Ajax Rubber	1900	2¾	2¾	2¾	2
10¼	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	1400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅜
56⅛	17	..	Alleghany	20000	24½	23	23⅝	23¼
118⅝	90	5½	Alleghany pf	400	97¾	97	97	97
354⅜	197	6§	Allied Chem	200	261	258	258	261
75½	35½	3	Allis-Chal	1900	50¾	49⅝	50	50⅝
43⅜	17½	2	Amerada	400	21⅝	21	21⅜	21⅜
157	65	2§	Am Bk Note	100	78	78	78	78
20½	5¼	..	Am Beet S	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	200	42¾	42	42	43
62	40½	2.40	Am Brake	100	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	..
34⅜	4¼	..	Am Br Bov	300	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	8¼
104	49⅜	7	Am Br Bv pf	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	63½
184½	86	4§	Am Can	11400	120¾	118¾	120⅝	119⅝
146	133½	7	Am Can pf	100	144	144	144	..
106½	75	6	Am Car & F	200	81	81	81	81
55	20	1.60§	Am Com Alc	1700	31⅜	30	30⅞	31
98½	23	..	Am European	300	36	35	36	35½
199½	50	..	Am & FPw	44100	94½	92⅝	93¼	92⅝
108½	101¼	..	Am & FP T	100	107½	107½	107½	..
103	86½	7	Am & FP 2pf	400	97½	95¾	96	95¾
42	17⅛	2	Am Hawaii	700	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	21
52½	22¾	..	Am Hide pf	200	30¼	30	30	..
54	29	3§	Am Ice	37	37	37	37	37⅜
96⅜	29½	2§	Am Int Corp	800	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	37⅜
87⅜	39½	..	Am La Fr	400	24¾	24½	24½	24⅝
136	90	8	Am Loco	100	103¾	103⅜	103⅝	..
81⅜	31½	3	Am Metals	1400	47¼	46½	47	46½
17⅞	⅝	..	Am Piano	200	1	⅝	⅝	⅝
175¾	64¾	1§	Am Pw&Lt	1700	81½	79	80⅝	80
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A	900	75¼	75	75¼	75¼
55⅜	28	1½	Am Radiat	1600	31¾	30⅝	30⅝	31
64⅝	12¼	..	Am Repub	2900	23	22	23	23
144⅝	60	2§	Am Roll Mill	400	84⅜	83	83½	83⅜
3	⅜	..	Am Roll M rts	1100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
41⅞	17	2	Am Seating	200	21⅜	21½	21⅜	20¼
112⅝	70	8	Am Ship Bld	110	85	85	85	85
120½	62	4	Am Smelt	500	74⅞	74	74¼	74⅜
79⅞	35⅜	3	Am Stl Fndr	500	48¼	47¼	47¾	48¼
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	80	110⅝	110½	110⅝	110¼
85	40	2§	Am Stores	100	47	..	47	..
94⅜	56	5	Am Sugar	500	63	..	61	62⅜
22⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	60	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	1700	219¾	217¼	218¾	218¼
112	103	7	Am Type pf	30	110¼	110	110	..
199	50	1§	Am Wat W	1700	91½	89¼	90⅜	89⅞
27⅞	5⅝	..	Am Wool	1500	11	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool pf	1600	26⅜	25½	25⅝	25⅞
41⅝	4⅜	6	Am Zinc pf	200	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
89¼	46	2	Anac Wire	300	48	47	48	..
140	67¼	7	Anaconda	18100	78⅝	77	77⅞	78
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	38⅞	38	38	..
95	75	7	Armour D pf	100	80½	80¼	80½	..
18⅝	5⅛	..	Arm Ill A	300	6¼	6	6	6
10¼	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
86	57	7	Arm Ill pf	300	62½	62⅜	62½	62
40⅞	6¼	..	Arnold Cons	1900	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	35
59⅜	34	4	Asso Apparl	100	37	37	37	..
70⅜	25	2½	Asso Dry G	100	28¼	29⅜	29¼	..
47¼	34½	2	Asso Oil	70	37	37	37	37¼
298⅝	195½	10	Atchison	200	222⅞	220⅝	222	219⅜
104⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	100	103	103	103	102¾
86⅞	32½	..	Atl G&WI	100	75	75	75	74¼
77⅞	30	1	Atl Refin	1800	38½	37⅝	37⅝	38¼
514	120	4§	Auburn Auto	600	185¼	185	185¼	190
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	100	38¾	38½	38⅞	38
20	4½	..	Aviation	1400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅞

—B—

66⅝	15	1¼	Baldwin	6800	33½	32⅞	33½	33½
145⅛	105	7	Balt & O	800	116⅜	116	116½	115⅝
81	75	4	Balt & O pf	200	80¾	80	80¾	80¼
110½	93½	6½	Bamber pf	180	100	102½	100	..
33⅜	16	2	Barker Bros	50	16½	16½	16¼	..
29¼	2½	..	Barnet	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
49⅛	20	2§	Barnsdal A	1200	23½	23¼	23¼	23½
32⅞	12½	..	Beacon Oil	200	15	15	15	15
84⅞	75	4.14	Beig NR ppf	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	81
104⅝	25	2	Bendix	1200	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	35
60⅞	25	2	Best & Co	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅝	32
140⅜	78¼	6	Beth Steel	11700	95¾	93⅜	94½	94⅝
128	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	100	122½	122½	122½	123
61⅞	22⅜	..	Bloom'dale	200	24	24	24	24
116⅛	70⅝	7	Blum'thal pf	10	78	78	78	..
136⅜	77	7	Bohn Alum	400	53¼	52	52	53¾
89½	70	4§	Bon Ami A	100	70⅜	70¾	70⅜	..
11⅜	3	..	Booth Fish	100	4½	4½	4½	..
100¼	53	3	Borden	2400	62⅞	60⅛	60½	63
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	2800	35	34¼	34½	34⅝
63¼	8½	..	Briggs	1000	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	16
13½	3⅞	..	Brill Steel 2pf	100	5	4½	5	..
73⅝	14	..	Brockway	100	15	15	15	14½
81⅞	40	4	Ekn-M	4200	66⅜	65	66⅜	64¾
92⅝	76½	6	B-M T pf	700	86	85½	85½	85
15	7	..	Bklyn-Q	200	10½	10⅛	10⅛	..
55½	16¼	3	Bruns Balke	1900	19⅛	18	18	19
44⅛	4½	..	Bruns T	600	16	16	16	..
42⅜	14	1	Bucyrus	200	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜
117	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	20	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	..
50	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	34	33¼	34	33⅛
22⅞	8⅛	1§	Budd Mfg	400	11¼	10⅜	11⅛	11
12½	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	400	10	9½	10	9½
31	21¾	3	Bulova W	400	27⅞	27¼	27¼	27⅝
96⅞	29	.80§	Burroughs	500	45½	44⅝	45⅛	45
110½	91¾	7	Bush T deb	20	104¾	104¼	104½	104½
9½	3	.50	Butte Con	1000	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅜
12⅜	4¾	2	Butte & Sup	100	5	5	5	4¾
41	17½	..	Butterick	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅜
192⅞	50	..	Byers	700	91⅝	89¼	89¾	90

—C—

84⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack	200	67¾	67¾	67¾	67
4	1	..	Callahan	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
136⅜	73½	10	Calu & Ariz	200	88½	88	88½	88
61⅞	25	4½	Calu & Hecla	400	32¾	32½	32⅝	32⅝
98⅜	45	5	Canada Dry	200	67	64⅝	66½	64¼
265⅞	185	10	Can Pac	3400	191½	189¼	191¼	189¼
48⅝	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	200	27½	27	27	27
65⅛	17	..	Capital A Co	400	20⅜	19½	19½	..
467	130	6	Case Thresh	200	195½	195	195½	192½
105½	58	6½	Cav-Dbbs pf	10	71	71	71	70
79⅜	31	3	Celotex	100	43	43	43	45
48⅜	21	1½	Cen Aguirre	1500	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26⅛
53⅜	27½	2	Cen Alloy	1000	32⅝	31⅞	32	32⅜
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P	800	64	63⅛	63¾	64⅜
32	10⅞	..	Certi-Teed	100	13	13	13	13½
80⅜	18	4.20	Checker Cab	900	39½	37⅝	39½	38
92	42¼	3	Ches Corp	200	64½	64	64½	64
279⅜	160	10	Ches & Ohio	300	207½	206	207½	203
19⅜	4	..	Chi ⅞ Alton	100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
66⅞	36¾	..	Chi & E I pf	300	41⅝	40¾	40¾	39½
25⅞	7	..	Chi Gt West	200	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	..
63⅜	17½	..	Chi Gt W pf	700	39¼	37½	39¼	37
44⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	300	25½	24½	24½	24⅜
68⅝	23½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1700	44	42½	42½	42⅞
108⅛	75	5	Chi & NW	300	85	84⅜	84⅞	85
61⅜	47	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	52	52	52	..
143½	101	7	Chi RI	100	115⅞	114⅝	115⅞	114½
50	25	3	Chick Cot O	100	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛
75⅞	44¼	2.40	Childs	1200	59½	57½	58¼	59
135	26	3	Chrysler	8700	36⅝	35¼	36⅜	36¾
62⅝	39½	3.60§	Clity Ice	500	42	40½	42	41
27	7¼	1	Clity Stores	2900	9¾	9	9¾	9¾
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	100	134⅞	133¼	134⅞	134
50⅜	44⅜	3	Coca Cola A	100	48½	48½	48½	48⅜
72⅛	10	..	Collins&A	8300	18	16	18	16¼
78½	27⅜	..	Colo F&I	600	41	40⅜	40⅝	40½
80	65½	4	Colo 1pf	90	70	70	70	70
140	52	2	Col Gas	11600	76½	74⅜	75⅝	74⅜
344	105	5§	Col Carbon	1500	174	170	174	175¼
100⅝	..	..	Col Carb rts	100	3	3	3	3
88⅜	16⅛	.87	Col Graph	16400	30¼	29⅛	29½	30
62⅜	18	2	Com Cred	2800	25⅞	25	25	25
105⅞	70	6½	Com Cr 1pf	60	78½	77	78	77
26⅜	20	1¾	Com Cr pf	60	23	23	23	..
28	20⅜	..	Com Cr pf B	2000	22½	22½	22½	..
79	28½	1.60	Com Inv Tr	100	40	40	40	40
51⅝	28	3	Com Cr A	800	34⅜	34	34¼	34
63	20¼	1	Com Sol	2500	29⅜	29½	29¾	29⅛
246	105	4	Comwith Pw	400	127	125	126	123
93	35	2	Conde Nast	200	49⅜	49¼	49¼	..
24⅜	10	5a	Cmnlh&So	34100	14⅞	14⅛	14¾	14
35⅜	11	..	Congoleum	700	14	13⅝	14	13⅝
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	100	17	17	17	16⅞
30⅜	15½	2	Con Film pf	200	19½	19½	19½	..
183¼	80½	4	Con Gas	5000	100	98⅝	98⅞	99½
107½	92½	5	Con Gas pf	100	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	99⅜
45⅞	28⅞	1	Cont Shares	600	30⅞	30½	30½	30⅝
90	25¼	..	Cont Bak A	100	43¼	43	43	44½
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	200	6	5¾	5⅞	6
100	79½	8	Cont Bak pf	600	90	89½	90	89½
63⅜	33	1.20	Cont Bank	200	37	37	37	..
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	1900	50⅝	50⅛	50½	50⅞
110¼	46⅛	2	Cont Ins	500	60½	59	60	60
28⅜	6⅛	.80	Cont Motors	100	6	5⅞	6	6
47⅞	18	..	ContinentalOil	1800	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞
126⅝	70	3	†Corn Prod	300	89½	88½	89½	89⅞
144⅜	137	7	Corn Prd pf	40	141½	141½	141½	141½
82¼	20⅛	2	§Coty	1400	26½	25⅝	26⅛	27
125	15	1§	Crosley	300	17⅝	17	17	17
79	37⅛	..	Crown Cork	100	47	47	47	..
31	24	2§	Cream of Wh	200	26	26	26	26
121¾	71	5§	Crucible	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	88½
116⅝	103	7	Crucible pf	100	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110¾
5½	⅝	..	Cuba Cane	100	1	1	1	⅞
18⅞	1⅝	..	Cuba Cane pf	100	2¾	2½	2½	2½
24½	5	..	Cuba Co	200	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅜
1⅞	⅛	..	Cuba Cane ct	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
17	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	200	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
67⅞	36	4	Cudahy	100	46½	46½	46⅝	46½
30⅛	6⅝	..	Curtiss W	2900	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
37⅞	13⅛	..	Curtiss W A	200	14	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞

—D—

69⅛	21¼	..	Davison	100	29⅞	29	29	..
128	109	7	Deere pf	10	119⅜	119½	119½	..
226	141½	9	Del&Hud	100	163⅜	162	163⅜	161⅜
385	151	8	Det Edison	5100	200½	200	200	200
11¼	6	1	Dome Mines	300	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜
231	80	4§	Dupont	900	118	117	117	118

—E—

264¾	150	5§	East Kodak	100	177	176	177	176¼
39½	19	1.50§	Eastern R M	300	23⅛	23¼	23½	23¼
76⅝	18	2	Eaton Axle	100	29	29	29	29
174	50	6	Elec Auto Lt	900	82	81½	81½	82
18⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	2600	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
56⅝	29⅛	1	Elec P&L	4200	51⅜	50½	51	51⅛
109½	98	7	Elec P&L pf	100	107	107	107	107
7¼	2⅝	..	Elk Horn pf	50	14	14	14	13
22½	3¼	..	Emer-Br A	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
13	1½	..	Emer-Br B	100	3½	3¼	3½	..
79⅝	31	1§	Eng P S	700	39⅝	39⅜	39⅞	39⅜
123¾	80	5	Eng P S 5 pf	200	94⅜	94¾	94⅝	..
109	84¾	5½	Eng PS5½pfww	200	96⅜	96⅛	96¾	..
93½	41⅛	..	Erie	1200	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜
56¾	55¼	4	Erie 1 pf	300	62	61⅛	61⅜	62¼
63⅝	52	4	Erie 2 pf	200	57½	57½	57⅝	57⅜
73⅜	15	2½§	Evans Auto L	100	21	21	21	21¾

—F—

13⅜	3¾	..	Fairbanks	200	9	8¼	8½	9⅜
35	11	..	Fairbanks pf	30	28½	25	28½	..
72⅜	22	2½	Fashion Pk	400	21	20	20	..
56¼	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	34⅞	34	34⅞	34⅜
123	47½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝	69¾
37	24½	1.60	Firestone T	300	32⅝	32½	32½	33
90	44⅜	2.60	First Nat St	700	53½	53	53½	53
89⅝	82⅜	6	Firestone pf	600	86	85	86	86
20¼	2¼	..	Fisk Rubber	1200	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
72½	7¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	80	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15¼
82½	8	..	Fisk 1pf cv	50	15	15	15	15
95	33	2	Foster & Wh	200	63¼	63	63½	62½

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 8	Last Jan. 7
69¾	13¾	..	Foundation	400	14	13½	13⅝	..
105⅝	19½	4	Fox A	30600	23	22	22½	22⅝
54⅝	23¾	4§	Freeport Tx	900	41⅞	41¼	41½	42

—G—

33⅞	5	..	Gabriel A	400	7¾	6½	7⅞	8
82⅛	65¼	5	Gamewell	100	70	70	70	69½
28	2	..	Gardner M	200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
84⅝	41	4§	Gen Am Tk	3700	103⅜	102¼	102⅞	103⅝
58⅜	42¾	4	Gen Asphalt	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	49¼
140	123	8	Gen Bak pf	30	120	120	120	124
69⅝	34	2	Gen Bronze	600	37	36¾	37	35½
61	28	..	Gen Cable	1300	29	26⅞	28	.26
120½	60¾	4	Gen Cable A	600	70¾	68¾	70	67
107⅜	102	7	Gen Cable pf	100	105¾	105¾	105¾	105⅜
63¾	55¼	..	Gen Elec n wi	10900	61⅜	60¾	61	60⅝
402	168⅜	6	Gen Elec	2600	242	239⅞	242	240
13⅜	11	.80	Gen Elec Sp	400	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	13⅜
83⅝	35	2	Gen Foods	3300	49¼	47¼	48⅝	49¼
112	58⅜	1½§	Gen G&E	300	70¾	69⅝	69½	69⅝
118½	99	7	Gen G&E 7%	30	108	105	105	105
89¾	50	3§	Gen Mills	400	51¼	50⅜	51⅜	51⅜
51⅞	33⅛	3	Gen Motors	20700	40⅝	39⅞	40	40⅜
128½	112	7	Gen Mot 7%	100	119¼	119¼	119½	120¼
41	9¼	2	Gen Outdoor	100	12	12	12	..
98	20	6a	Gen Pb Svc	400	34⅜	34	34⅝	34⅜
126½	70	5	Gen Ry Sig	3400	90⅞	88½	89	88⅞
48½	50	4§	Gen Refrac	800	71⅞	69	71¼	68
143	80	5§	Gillette	10800	101	99¼	100¼	101⅞
18⅝	10⅜	..	Gimbel Br	100	14	14	14	14
63⅛	26	..	Glidden	1100	32⅞	32	32½	32⅛
66	9½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	900	15⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅜
82	31½	2½	Gold Dust	7300	39⅜	38⅝	39¼	39
105⅜	38½	1	Goodrich	800	44⅜	43½	44⅝	44
118⅛	95¼	7	Goodrich pf	100	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
154½	92	5	Goodyear	100	65	64¾	64¾	65
101⅞	37	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	92	92	92	92
60	14	2½	Gotham Hos	100	23½

WOOL MARKET HAS SLIGHTLY EASIER TREND

Prices a Bit in Favor of Buyer at Sydney, Christchurch and Locally

The post-holiday sales have been resumed in the Colonial markets, the first of the Australian sales having been held in Sydney commencing Monday, while in New Zealand the first of the after-holiday sales was held at Christchurch, also, on Monday. Today, there will be held a sale in Launceston, Tasmania, with a sale to follow in Hobart next week, 40,000 bales being offered at both centers.

The sales resumed in both Sydney and in Christchurch with more or less hesitancy on the part of the buyers. Especially did this seem to be the case in Sydney, where prices were down about 5 per cent on the opening day. No doubt competition was narrowed, however, by the fact that the selection on the opening day was a poor one, comprising wholly the topmaking wools which the Continent is most likely to buy.

Japanese buyers were fairly keen in this sale, however, and quite evidently are becoming increasingly skillful in the manipulation of the less attractive wools out of Australia, whereas they would buy only the choicest wools there a few years ago.

On the second day of the series in Sydney, prices showed improvement, and practically were back to the level at the close of the pre-holiday sales for all the better wools.

Christchurch Prices Steady

At the sale in Christchurch, where some 25,000 bales were offered Monday, the selection was reported as fairly good, and prices were generally steady for the best wools, although, on the whole, the market was slightly in favor of the buyer. Australian and local mills were showing interest in these wools, especially.

The River Plate markets have been a bit firmer this last week, with exchange a bit more stable, but there is not a great deal of wool being offered from the South American markets. Both in Montevideo and in Buenos Aires, where the season is later than usual, the growers are preferring to store their wool to accepting the bids which have been made.

Prices for medium domestic wools, nevertheless, have been more or less affected by the prices which have been made in the River Plate markets.

Thus Ohio and territory fleeces have shown a declining tendency in this market during the last week, and sales of quarter and three-eighths combing Ohio and Michigan wools have been made here for regular standard type of average shrinkage at 38@39 cents in the grease. Half-blood combing Ohio wools also are quotable on about this same basis.

Fine Wools Favored

Fine staple Ohio delaine wools are quoted at 34 to 35 cents, a little superiod wool having been sold at the higher price, while good wool may be procured on the lower grease basis. Fine clothing Ohio has been sold at 28 cents.

Territory wools are more or less on a parity with the bright fleeces. Mostly the demand in territory wools continues to favor the fine and fine medium and half-blood wools. For these wools the trading basis evidently is somewhere between 75 and 80 cents, clean, showing little change, compared with a week ago.

Woolen wools have been rather quiet, and prices are no more than steady for these wools, although medium pulled wools are fully firm and some holders are asking a little more money for B supers. Noils and wastes are fairly steady.

Mohair continues dull, with good Texas hair prices rather in favor of the buyer at 50 cents.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	4½ %	4½ %
Commercial paper	6	5@5½
Customers' loans	5@5½	5@5½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	6½
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	5	5
Four to six months	5	5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	43⅞c	44¼c
Bar silver in London	20¼d	20¼d
Bar gold in London	84s 11d	84s 11d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$90,000,000	$1,323,000,000
Balances	36,000,000	217,000,000
F. R. bank credit	32,276,233	177,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	@3⅞
60 days	@3⅞
90 days	@3⅞
4 months	@3⅞
5 months	4⅛@4¼
6 months	4⅛@4⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4½	Budapest	7½
Boston	4½	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	5	London	5
New York	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
Minneapolis	5	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Swiss Bank	1½
Athens	8	Stockholm	5
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	6
Berlin	7	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	7	Rome	6
Brussels	4½	Warsaw	8½
Bucharest	9	Vienna	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe			
Sterling—	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.86⅝	$4.86⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅛	4.87⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0393½	.0393⅜	.193
Belgium—belga	.1395½	.1395½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523¾	.0523¾	.193
Germany—mark	.2386½	.2386	.238
Austria—schilling	.1408	.1408	.1407
Czechoslovakia—krown	.0297	.0272	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2677	.268
Finland—fin mark	.0252½	.0252½	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0130¾	.0130¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4028¾	.4034	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1752	.1752	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675	.2676	.268
Poland—zloty	.1126	.1126	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0060	.0060	.193
Spain—peseta	.1275	.1400	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684	.2686	.268
Switzerland—franc	.1938¾	.1940¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177¾	.0177¾	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4975	.400	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.4850	.4937½	*
India—rupee	.3640	.3645	.4866
Japan—yen	.4910	.4910	.4935
Phil Islands—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Straits Stlments—dol	.5662½	.5662½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4021	.4055	.4246
Brazil—milreis	.1080	.1075	.3245
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9733
Peru—pound	3.90	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9395	.9395	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.98 31-32	.98 31-32	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3250	.3300	.4985

*Par unsettled.

RUBBER STOCKS INCREASE

LONDON—British rubber stocks totaled 56,616 tons Jan. 4, an increase of 2256 over the previous week.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Srtaus 5½s '43	98½	98⅛
Alleghany 5s '44	100⅛	100
Alleghany 5s '49	100⅛	100
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100	100
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103½	103
Am Inter 5½s '49	95½	95½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	139⅛	138
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107⅜	107⅜
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104½	104½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	106¼	100
Ann Arbor 4s	77	77
Armour & Co 5½s '42	109¼	109½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	90¾	90¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	101	101
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	128¼	128¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73¼	73¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100⅞	100⅞
B&O 1st 4s '48	93⅜	93⅜
B&O cv 4½s '33	99¼	99
B&O rfg 5s '95	102⅛	102⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102¼	102¼
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103⅞	103⅜
B&O 5s series D	102¼	102¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	109½	109½
Belding Hem 6s '36	74	74
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104⅜	104½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106⅜	106⅜
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	106⅞	106⅞
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅝	104⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	98¾	98¾
Brodway con	38	38
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	101¼	101¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95⅞	95⅛
Buff R & P 4½s '37	93	93
Bush Term con 5s '55	96	96
By Products 5½s C	102	102
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99	98⅜
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	59	59
Can Nat Rys 4½s '57	94¼	94¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	94½	94½
Can Nat Ry 5s	100¾	100¾
Can North 4½s	98¾	98¾
Can North sf 7s '40	111	777
Can Pacific deb 4s	85	85
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	100⅜	100⅜
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100	100
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92¼	92¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98⅝	98⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	95	95
Chi R & Q gen 4s '38	92¼	91⅞
Chi Gt L & Cokke 1st 6s '37	101	101
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65½	65½
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	94¼	94
Chi M StP&Pac adj 200	73⅝	73½
Chi M St P&Pac 5s '75	93½	93½
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	91¾	91¾
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	100¼	100
Chi & Nw 7s '30	101⅛	101½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95⅞	95⅝
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	94¼	94¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95⅜
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	89	89
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	97¾	97¾
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	100	100
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100⅛	100
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	90¼	90¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85	85
Com Inv Trust 5s '48	83¾	83¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	101¼	101¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105⅝
Container Corp 6s '46	91	91
Con Ry & Lt 4½s	95¼	95¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101	101
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	60½	60½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	99	98⅞
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '42	44	42¾
Del & Hudson 7s '30	101	101
Den & Rio G con 5s '36	93½	93½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	93½	93½
Den & R G W rfg 5s '78	89¼	89¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102¼	102¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	106⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92¾	92¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100	99
Edison Ill of B 4s	95½	95½
Erie cv 4s B '53	84	84
Erie cv 4s B '53	84	84
Erie 5s '67	97⅜	97
Erie gen lien	81¾	81¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	75⅝	75⅝
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	26	26
Fremont Elk 6s '33	102½	102½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	100	100
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	93⅜	93¼
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	102	101⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	103½	105
Goodyear 5s '57	91½	91¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅜	104⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110⅞	110
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97½	97½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97⅞	97⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	110⅝
Havana Elec 5s '52	84¼	84¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	67	67
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	79	79
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97	97
Humble Oil 5s '37	100⅛	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101¼	101¼
Ill Cen 4¼s '66	99	99
Ill Cent Ill & NO 5s '63	104⅛	104
Inter Match Corp 8s ctf rcts '47	97⅜	97⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63½	62½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	63½	62½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	51⅝	51⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '31	88	88
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	93⅛	93⅛
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	94	94
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89¼	89
Int Paper 5s '47	88	88
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94	94
Kan City Eo rfg 5s '50	100¼	99⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	89½	89½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102½	102½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100	100
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	104⅜	104
L'Autaro 6s '54	81	80⅞
Lehigh Val Ry 4½s '40	98⅜	98⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41	102¼	102¼
L&N col 5s '31	101⅜	101⅜
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92	92
McCrory 5½s '41	96¾	96¾
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	101⅝	101⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100½	100½
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	99½	99½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	86	86
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	102	101⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76½	76
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100	99⅜
Mo Pac 5½s '65	101	101
Mo Pac 5½s '49A	108	108
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102¼	102¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82	82
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99	98½
Nat Rad 5½s '47	25	25
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	85	85
N O T & M 5½s '54	103	102¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	89¾	89¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	65½	65½
NYC L Sh con 3½s '98	79¾	79¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	106	106
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	108¼	106¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	112½	112½
NY NH&H cv deb 6s '40	65½	65½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	78	78
NY NH&H 4½s '67	78¼	78¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	93¾	93¾
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	105	104⅜
NY Stem Corp 6s '47	106	106
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99⅞	99⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¼	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅞	106⅞
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	102¼	102⅛
Norf & W con 4s '96	92½	92½
Norf & W div 4s '44	93½	93¼
Nor Am Ed 6s '61	102⅜	102⅜
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	100	100
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	99½	99½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64⅞	64½
Nor Pac 4s B 2047	113¼	112¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100½	100½
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	105½	105¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110⅝	110⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110⅝	110⅝
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106	105½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	91¾	91½
Ore Wash RR&Nav 4s '61	89⅞	89⅛
Otis Steel 6s '41	100⅜	100⅜
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102½	101⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103¼	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	90	90
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101¼	101¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	44¼	40½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	97⅜	97⅜
Penn R R 4¾s '63	98⅝	98⅝
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98⅜	98⅜
Penn R R 5s '64	104¼	103⅝
Penn R R gen 5s '68	107	106⅞
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109½	109½
Penn R R col 7s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Pere Marq 5s '56	104	104
Philips Pet 5¼s '39	92¼	91⅜
Phil Co 5s '67	98⅝	98⅛
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	85	85
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	94	94
Poco Coll 5s	94½	94½
Port Elec Pow 6s '47	97½	97½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	98	98
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '42	97½	97½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94	94
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	103⅝	103½
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	104	104
Pure Oil 5s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97	93⅛	93⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	99	98¼
Remington Rand 5½s ww	93½	93½
Rep Brass 6s '48	102	102
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	100⅞	100⅞
Rio G & W rfg 4s '49	84⅞	84½
Richfield Oil 6s cst	96½	95⅞
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107⅝	107⅝
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	96½	96½
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100	100
St L I M & S R&G dv '33	96¾	96
St L & S F 4s ad	89½	89½
St L & S F 4½s '78	91½	90⅞
St L & S F 5s B '50	101¼	101¼
St L S W 2d 4s '89	77	77
St L S W con 4s '32	97⅞	97⅞
St L S W 1st 5s '52	97⅝	97⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	105¼	105¼
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	51	51
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	54	53
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	47½	46½
Seabd A L con 5s '45	69¼	68¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94½	94½
Shell Union 5s '47	96	95¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	47¼	47⅛
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	91¼	91
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100⅞	100
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97⅞	97
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	96¼	94¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	92½	92
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	106½	106½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102¾	102¾
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103	102¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92	91¾
So Pac 4½s '69	97	96⅞
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	88⅝	88⅛
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	99	98¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	90	91½
So Ry con 5s '94	108⅛	108⅜
So Ry gen 6s '56	124	123¼
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	92	92
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅛	104⅛
Stand Milling 5½s '45	102½	102½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅝	102⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¼	96⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	88½	88½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	45	45
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	97¼	97½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅝	106⅝
Ter RR Asso 5½s '39	97⅜	97⅜
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104½	104½
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	100⅛	100⅛
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	101⅝	101½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101¼	101¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	101	100⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47½	47½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	28¼
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	99	99
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	103	102⅜
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100¼	100⅛
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	100
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101½	101
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95	94¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	88½	88½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90⅛	90⅛
Union Pacific 6½s '67	97	97½
U S Rubber 5s '47	84⅝	84½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Universal Pipe 6s '36	81	81
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93¼	93¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '44	99	99
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	87½	87½
Wabash 3½s Om div '41	81¾	81¾
Wabash 4½s '78	92	91½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100¾	100¾
Walworth 6s '45	87	87
Walworth 6½s '35 xw	88¾	88¾
Warner 6s ww	87½	87½
Washington Cen Ry 4s	73¾	73¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102	102
West Shore 4s 2361	89¼	89¼
Western Electric 5s '44	103	103
Western Maryland 4s '52	80¾	80½
Western Pac 5s A '46	99	99
Western Un 5s '51	102½	102½
Western Un 6½s '36	108⅜	108⅜
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	87⅞	87⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101½	101½
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	103	102⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '40	74	74
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	25	25
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	23¼	23½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	99	99
Youngstown 5s	101½	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅝	100⅝
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101	101
Wis Cen gen 5s '49	81	80⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open High	Low	Last	Jan 8	Jan 7
3½s '47	99.14	99.18	99.14	99.18	99.15
1st 4¼s '47	100.29	101	100.29	100.30	100.31
4th 4¼s '38	101.8	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.7
US 3¾s '43	99.16	99.16	99.16	99.16	99.20
US 4¼s '47	99.20	99.20	99.20	99.20	99.23
US 3¾s '56	104.13	104.13	104.13	104.13	104.9
US 4s '54	107.5	107.13	107.7	107.13	107.8
US 4¼s '52	111.3	111.13	111.7	111.13	111.8

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	82	82¾
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	63½	63½
Akershus 5s '42	88¼	88¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	93¼	93¼
Antioquia 7s B '45	71½	71½
Antioquia 7s C '45	71	71
Antwerp 5s '58	93	93
Argentine 5½s '62	90¼	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	97⅜	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '58	97	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97⅞	97
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97⅜	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	97	97
Australia 4½s '57	84¼	84
Australia 5s '55	94	93½
Australia 5s '57	94	93½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103½	103
Austria (State) 6½s '45	90	91⅜
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93	93
Belgium (King) 6½s '55	101½	101½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	105⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110¼	110½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	115
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110	110
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	85¾	85¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	83¼	83½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	87	87
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	76	75¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	78	77¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	93½	93½
Brazil (Cen Fd Rv) 7s '52	107¼	106¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	85	84¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75¼	75¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	88	87½
Bremen 7s '35	99	99
Brisbane 5s '57	99	99
Brisbane 5s '58	87	87
Budapest (City) 6s '62	73	73
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	98	98
Buenos Aires 6s '55	98	98
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	76¼	76¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	71½	71½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98½	98½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100	100
Can (Dom) 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Chile (Rank) 6s '61	88	88
Chile (Rank) ct 6¾s '61	88	88
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	96¾	96¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	90½	90
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	90	89
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	100	100
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	89¾	89¾
Copen (City) 5½s '53	89½	89½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	93¾	93¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	78	78
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87	86
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	66½	66
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	100¾	100¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91¾	91¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅞	100⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104½	104¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98	98
Dresden Prov Bk 6s '46	103½	103½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	95	94⅝
Dutch E I 6s '47	101½	101½
Dutch E I 6s '62	101	101¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	90	90
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	99¾	99¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99	99
Frankfort Gen Tr 7s '42-'44	104	103½
French Nat RR 7s '49	102½	102½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111¼	111¼
Germ 7s '49	107¼	106¾
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	87	87
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July 60	79¼	78
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79	79
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	93¼	93½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	99	99
Germ Gen El 6s '48	93	92¼
Germ G E 6s '40 war	90	90
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	90	90
Germ Nat Pow 5s '46 ex-war	96	94
Good Hope T&SW 7s '45	94	94
Greek 7s '64	98¼	98¼
Greek 6s '68	82¾	82¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	97¾	97¾
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101	100⅞
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	91	91
Irish Free State 5s '60	96¾	96¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	93¾	93¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	99¾	99¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	96½	95¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	99¾	99¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98	98
Jap (Im Gov) 5½ 4s '31	95¾	95¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100⅞	100⅞
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95¾	94¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100⅜	102
Medellin 6½s '54	85¾	85¾
Mex 4s small A '10	23¾	23¾
Mtge Mill Mch 7s '56 x w	83¾	83¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88	87¾
Montevideo 7s '47 xw	94½	94½
Montevid (City) 7s '52	99	99
Netherlds (King) 6s '72	101¼	101¼
New So Wales 5s '58	94	94
Nord Rys 6½s '50	103	103
Nor Ger Ll Lloyd 6s '47	88¾	88¾
Norway Bank 5s '67	95¾	95¾
Norway (King) 5s '65	94¾	94¾
Norway (King) 6s '48	103¾	103¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	103¾	103¾
Norway (King) 6s '50	103¾	103¾
Norwegian Pl 5½s '57 ct	90	89
Nuremberg 6s '52	84	84
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	88¾	88¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '52	95¾	95¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103½	103½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90	90
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103¼	102
Paris-Lyons Int ctf 7s '58	104¼	104¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	100¼	100¼
Peru 6s '60	71¼	71¼
Peru 7s '59	71¼	71¼
Peru 7s '59	71¼

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

'BIG NINE' TEAMS COMMENCE RACE

Orwig, Michigan Forward, Is Leading Scorer in Western Conference Basketball

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—All of the candidates for the basketball championship of the "Big Nine" Conference get into action during the next seven days. There are six games on the program and several teams will make their first appearances in the intercollegiate race. Purdue University is one of these, and it faces an especially difficult prospect. The Boilermakers receive University of Michigan, the codefenders of the title, at Lafayette, Ind., on Saturday, and then journey to Evanston, Ill., on Monday, to attack Northwestern University, which had had a favorable start.

Northwestern will play on Saturday at University of Minnesota, which lost an opening encounter. Michigan, winner in one game, is another team making a double appearance. After meeting Purdue on Saturday the Wolverines receive University of Illinois at Ann Arbor, on Monday. The latter won its first game and looks very good. Other games on Saturday take University of Wisconsin to Ohio State University—both have been losers—and Indiana University to University of Chicago. This is the first "Big Nine" engagement for both of the latter pair.

Purdue had its ups and downs in the practice season, but may be expected to steady itself now that the title race has begun. Coach W. L. Lambert is again putting much reliance on C. C. Murphy '30, center, and a leading scorer in the "Big Nine" last season. When Murphy has a good night he can score enough points alone to keep the Boilermakers ahead. It remains to be seen if Michigan guards can stop him.

Michigan Held Minnesota

The Wolverines held Minnesota effectively in the first game, winning 32 to 17. Coach Veenker has a scoring outfit, whose strength is general rather than centered around one individual. While J. W. Orwig '30, forward, scored 10 points and thereby took a share of the lead in conference individual scoring, Capt. R. C. Chapman '30, guard, helped with seven points, as did J. E. Truskowski '30, center. T. T. Kanitz '30 scored three baskets.

Michigan receives what looks like a strong defensive team from Illinois. The downstate five defeated Ohio State, 19 to 15, in the opener, with E. J. Kawal '32, guard, earning eight of the points. Illinois nearly stopped everybody on the Buckeye quintet, except H. A. Irvin '30, forward, who managed to collect five baskets and a share of the "Big Nine" individual leadership.

Some new talent is delivering results at Northwestern, and it may give trouble to Minnesota and Purdue. Coach A. C. Lonberg's boys played a strong opening game to defeat Wisconsin, 23 to 14. Just how they did it could not be analyzed by the spectator for the only thing they used that looked like a play, was a pass to Capt. Russell Walter '30, who was closely guarded under the basket. He would catch the ball with a long forward reach and immediately pass it back to the passer who dashed in for a shot. The dribbling of R. T. Lockhart '32, new guard, may prove effective in breaking up a defense that proves too strong for the pass attack. It was valuable against Wisconsin. Just before the game ended he took the ball from under his own basket and broke so fast down the floor with a dribble that he outdistanced everybody, had an easy shot and scored. R. R. McCarns '32, another new guard of whom much is expected, did not get into this game, but may show against Minnesota or Purdue.

Lacked Accuracy

When Wisconsin finds its basket range, it is sure to give its rivals some interesting moments. Coach W. E. Meanwell has devised some clever attacking plays, and the boys often appear to know just what to do and how to do it, in working the ball down the floor for close shots. In the Northwestern game, however, they lacked just the final touch of accuracy to make their shots count. Capt. H. E. Foster '30, center, scored nine points, but should have had about 15 with good fortune. The sophomores, of whom much has been expected, did not look so good in this game, the veterans doing most of the effective work The leading individual scorers:

	Goals		
	Field	Foul	Total
J. W. Orwig, lf, Mich...	4	2	10
H. A. Ervin, rf, Ohio S..	5	0	10
H. E. Foster, c, Wis....	2	5	9
E. J. Kawal, rg, Illinois	3	2	8
R. C. Chapman, lg, Mich.	2	3	7
I. E. Truskowski, c, Mich.	3	1	7
C.R.Bergherm,lf,No'w'tn'l	3	1	7
R.T.Lockhart,rg,N'w'tn	2	2	6
T. T. Kanitz, rf, Mich..	3	0	6
E. W. Loose, lf, Minn..	3	0	6

PICK-UPS

VETERAN players in the American League made a fine showing during 1929. Eight pitchers, Faber, Pennock, Jones, Quinn, Ehmke, Uhle, Zachary and Rommel, have been in the majors ranging from 10 to 16 years, and are planning to repeat in 1930. Each of the old timers just named at least broke even in the number of games won and lost, with only one exception. Pennock, who last season was recovering from a mishap to his arm, won 9 and lost 10. These men may be old in years of service but are still able to show many of the youngsters how to play baseball.

Richard C. Hoblitzel, former major league star who piloted the Charlotte Hornets to a South Atlantic Association pennant in 1923, has signed to manage that club during 1930. Hoblitzel broke into the big leagues back in 1908, when he played first base for Cincinnati in the National League. In 1914 he was sold to the Boston American League Club where he stayed until 1918, when he went to France.

The last three years have been the best in National League history in attendance, attracting about 15,000,000 people. Last season for the first time in 18, the pennant race was practically decided by Sept. 1. John A. Heydler, president of the league, recently said that he expected the National's teams in 1930 to put up the best battle ever staged for the leadership, and the right to meet the American League winner for the world championship.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Galt	9	0	2	36	30	18
Kitchener ..	4	1	6	26	28	9
Guelph	4	0	6	32	28	8
Brantford ..	3	1	6	23	31	6

KITCHENER TAKES SECOND PLACE

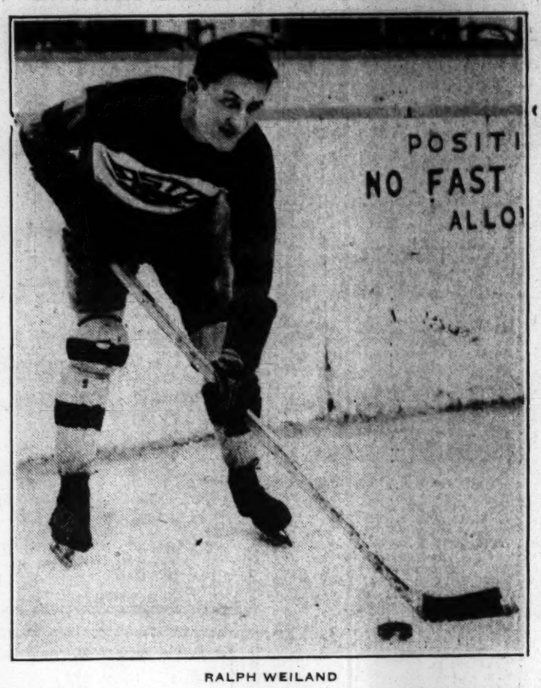
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KITCHENER, Ont.—Brantford, in the Canadian Professional Hockey League, held the locals to a scoreless overtime tie here on Tuesday night, the division of the points enabling the locals to take second place. It was the first tie game in the league.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Yale 15, Michigan Tech 0.
Michigan 2, Ontario A. C. 0.

Brilliant Center on the Boston Bruins



RALPH WEILAND

Eastern Teams Still Leading Western Rivals in Football

East Has Won 28, West 25, Six Were Ties—Pacific Coast Elevens Victorious in Five of Eight 1929 Gridiron Contests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Winning five out of the eight East-West football contests in the 1929 season, the West came a bit nearer to overcoming the eastern supremacy in football over the Pacific coast, that has stood for three decades. The West climaxed the season in the impressive 47-to-14 victory of the University of Southern California over the University of Pittsburgh at Pasadena, Calif., on New Year's Day.

In the past two seasons particularly the West has shown a decided advantage over eastern elevens. Although weaker coast teams have dropped tilts to trans-Mississippi opponents the majority of games have resulted in western wins. So far in the all-time count since East-West competition began, 59 games have been played, of which the West has won 25, lost 28 and tied 6.

It all began back in 1899, when the Carlisle Indians came West to San Francisco and defeated the University of California 2 to 0. The next game was three years later, when the University of Michigan trounced Stanford at Pasadena, 49 to 0, a margin of victory between East and West teams that has not been equaled since, although Southern California in the past season twice came near to it, once in the 45-to-13 win over Carnegie Institute of Technology and again in the Pittsburgh route.

Won Most for West

Southern California and Oregon State Agricultural College have done the most winning for the West with eight and four victories respectively. The former has participated in the most games having played 11. Oregon State is the most traveled of the coast elevens having played most of its East-West contests away from home. Until the last two seasons the Pacific coast teams with the exception of Oregon State had seldom played in the East.

University of Washington has met with the most intersectional defeats having been downed five times. State College of Washington with three wins and one loss in East-West competition has the best western record.

A number of eastern elevens has kept a clean slate in games with western opponents by virtue of having played only one such contest. The University of Alabama has a good record with two appearances as eastern representative in the traditional New Year's day game at Pasadena in which one victory and one tie were carried away by the Southerners. University of Notre Dame is the only eastern eleven that has shown any consistency in winning from westerners, having four victories out of five games.

East Represented More

All of the 10 members of the Pacific Coast Conference and six non-Conference elevens have represented the West in the intersectional struggles. The East has had a far greater number of representatives. Some 35 different eastern elevens have participated in these games, and 14 of these have not been defeated. University of Pennsylvania with three losses has met with the most reverses of any eastern opponent.

Western elevens have scheduled five games with eastern teams for next season. To this will be added the Pasadena game which will give the West six chances to overcome the three-game margin of victories held by the East. University of Minnesota, which has a game with Stanford at Minneapolis, Minn., is the only eastern newcomer on the schedules.

Seventeen games have been played in the annual East-West championships at Pasadena in which the East holds the edge with 7 wins, 6 losses and three ties. The other game was played during the war-time period in 1918 and was between two Pacific coast teams, the Mare Island Marines winning from Camp Lewis 19 to 7. The next year, in 1919, two service teams again played the annual game, the eastern eleven from Great Lakes Naval Training Station defeating the Mare Island team.

First Game in 1902

The first Pasadena game was in 1902, between Stanford and Michigan. The next game was in 1915, and since the latter date the tradition of the New Year's Day game has been maintained each year.

Southern California has the best Pasadena record for the West with two wins, no losses and no ties. California and Oregon have each won one and lost one, the former also playing a tie contest. Washington State has a percentage ranking of 1.000, having won its only Pasadena contest. Stanford has represented the West the most with four games, one of which was won by the Cardinals, another tied and two lost. Washington has tied one and lost one, while Occidental has lost one.

For the East Alabama and Pittsburgh have each appeared twice at Pasadena, the former winning one and tying another, and the latter losing both. Georgia Tech, Notre Dame, Michigan, Syracuse, Great Lakes, Harvard, have each won one. Pennsylvania, Brown, Ohio State, Washington and Jefferson, Penn State and Annapolis have each lost one for the East. The results of the East vs. West football games at Pasadena follow:

1902—Michigan 49, Stanford 0.
1915—Syracuse 35, Occidental 0.
1916—Washington State 14, Brown 0.
1917—Oregon 14, Pennsylvania 0.
1919—Great Lakes 17, Mare Island 0.
1920—Harvard 7, Oregon 6.
1921—California 28, Ohio State 0.
1922—California 0, Washington and Jefferson 0.
1923—So. California 14, Penn. State 3.
1924—Washington 14, Annapolis 14.
1925—Notre Dame 27, Stanford 10.
1926—Alabama 20, Washington 19.
1927—Stanford 7, Alabama 7.
1928—Stanford 7, Pittsburgh 6.
1929—Georgia Tech 8, California 7.
1930—So. California 47, Pittsburgh 14.

J. S. SALTUS CLUB WINS THE CARTIER TROPHY

Defeats The Fencers' Club in Final Round, 5 to 4

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Cartier Trophy for foils teams will come into the possession of the J. Sanford Saltus Club of the French Y. M. C. A., for the coming year, as the result of the contest staged at the Salle de Armes of the winners Tuesday evening. Gerald I. Cetrulo, former Dartmouth College captain, Warren A. Dow and Francis Tetax composed the winning team.

The unusual number of five teams entered for the competition, with the other four made up as follows:

New York University—Benjamin S. Faber, Max Kapner, and Miguel A. De Capriles.

Columbia University—Ralph Marson, John Celeste, and Francis Roth.

The Fencers' Club—Russell H. Davenport, Hugo Alessandroni, and Dernel Every.

College of the City of New York—M. Edward Fox, Frederick Emanuel, and J. E. Barmack.

These four competed in the first round, as drawn by lot, the Saltus Club having a bye. New York University swamped Columbia, 5 to 1, while The Fencers' Club had almost as easy a task to eliminate City College, the score being 5-to-2.

But the final round, between The Fencers' Club, winners last year, and the local trio, was fought right to the finish, and not until the final bout was the issue decided, Dow defeated Davenport for the fifth win. The summary:

CARTIER CUP—Final Round
J. Sanford Saltus Club 5, The Fencers' Club 4

Gerald I. Cetrulo, Saltus, defeated Davenport, 5 to 3, Alessandroni, 5 to 3
Warren A. Dow, Saltus, defeated Davenport, 5 to 1, Every, 5 to 4.
Francis Tetax, Saltus, defeated Alessandroni, 5 to 3.
Dernell Every, Fencers, defeated Cetrulo, 5 to 4, Tetax, 5 to 4.
Hugo Alessandroni, Fencers, defeated Dow, 5 to 2.
Russell H. Davenport, Fencers, defeated Tetax, 5 to 3.

BRAVES RELEASE FOUR MEN

The release of four young players of the Boston Braves to minor league teams, today, inaugurated a new policy adopted by Emil E. Fuchs, president of the club. In issuing a statement regarding th optioning of George A. Peery, and C. M. Touchstone, pitchers, and L. A. Legett, catcher, to Newark of the International League, and William Clarkson, pitcher, to Dallas of the Texas League, President Fuchs said, "It is my judgment based on experience, that the Braves have made a mistake in keeping young men not ready for the major leagues, when they should be gathering experience by daily work with double A clubs. Other clubs have been successful by placing prospects with the minor league teams until ready for major league duty. This is what we hope to do in the future." All players released may be recalled at the end of the minor league seasons, Judge Fuchs said.

RANGERS CLAIM TAYLOR

CHICAGO (AP)—Ralph F. Taylor, defense man on the Chicago Black Hawk hockey team, who was to go to the Tulsa Oilers with cash for Edward Graham, has been claimed by the New York Rangers. The Rangers refused to waive on Taylor and paid the Black Hawks $5000, the waiver price, for his services. Taylor will appear in a Ranger uniform against his old mates here Sunday night. Meanwhile, the Black Hawks must make other arrangements with Tulsa for payment of Graham's services.

WOMEN'S TRACK MEET JAN. 22

NEW YORK (AP)—With a view to developing new feminine track and field talent, a novice and handicap indoor meet for women will be conducted for the first time by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union at Newark, N. J., Jan. 22.

BOSTON RECORD UP TO THIRTEEN

Bruins Defeat Rangers, 3 to 0—Maroons Take First Place in Race

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	13	0	2	32	13	26
N. Y. Rangers.	10	2	3	70	63	22
Chicago	9	2	8	58	51	20
Detroit	8	1	10	61	64	17
Pittsburgh	4	1	13	52	75	9
Canadian Division						
Montreal	11	1	8	72	56	23
Canadiens	9	4	8	66	63	22
Ottawa	7	4	8	63	59	18
Toronto	8	2	10	58	72	18
N. Y. Americans	5	1	14	48	79	11

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 3, Rangers 0.
Montreal 2, Canadiens 1.
Americans 1, Toronto 1, overtime.

Boston Bruins will go after their fourteenth-straight victory tomorrow night against Pittsburgh at the Boston Garden as a result of having won their thirteenth, 3 to 0, from the New York Rangers in a National Hockey League game at the same Garden Tuesday. In winning this thirteenth game the locals also won their ninth consecutive game from the Rangers, the latter having scored a victory over the Bruins on Dec. 30, 1928, last.

Rangers adopted defensive tactics to await the "breaks" from the start, while the Bruins carried the play to them. The first period was rather slow with the spectators taking unkindly to the visitors' strategy. Late in the second session Rangers were forced to open up for the Bruin third line scored, Carson with a high backhand shot to the far corner on a pass from MacKay. That goal really won the game, for both sides were playing for the first goal.

In the third period Rangers tried to equalize and all but did it excepting for that great Boston goalie, C. Thompson. Halfway through, however, the Bruins added their second goal Oliver converting Barry's rebound and the final goal came two minutes later when Weiland scored Clapper's rebound. Rangers had some fine opportunities and close calls but it was not their night to win. The summary:

BOSTON	N. Y. RANGERS
Galbraith, Gainor, Owen, lw	
rw, W. Cook, P. Thompson, Goldsworthy	
Barry, Weiland, MacKay, c	
c, Boucher, Murdoch	
Oliver, Clapper, Carson, rw	
lw, F. Cook, Keeling, Heximer	
Hitchman, ld.....rd, Bourgeault, Foster	
Shore, rd.....ld, Johnson, Foster	
C. Thompson, g.....g, Roach	

Score—Boston, 3. N. Y. Rangers 0. Goals—Carson, Oliver, Weiland for Boston. Assists—MacKay, Barry, Clapper for Boston. Referees—D. A. Ritchie and R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que. — The rugged Montreal Maroons made the most of their weight and extra man power in Tuesday night's National Hockey League game against their local rivals, the Canadiens, and by scoring a goal in each of the second and third periods they overcame Canadiens' first-period score and won by 2 to 1. The game was the most strenuous staged between these two clubs and the result changed the position of the clubs in the group standing, the Maroons now being first and Canadiens second.

The losers had the advantage in the first period, Joliat scoring their only goal 30 seconds after the start of the game. The second was even with Trottier scoring on M. Phillips' assist a minute from the end. Stewart and Smith combined for the winning goal halfway through the third period. Maroons had much the better of the play in the final 20 minutes.

Benedict was incapacitated in the first period and was replaced by Walsh who played brilliantly for the remainder of the game. It was merely a case of the survival of the fittest, the Maroons wearing down their opponents. It was the third meeting of the two clubs this season and the Maroons have won all of them. The summary:

MONTREAL	CANADIENS
Siebert, Trottier, Northcott, lw	
rw, Wasnie, Larochelle	
Stewart, M. Phillips, Robinson, c	
c, Morenz, Lepine	
Smith, Ward, W. N. Phillips, rw	
lw, Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha	
Munro, Wilcox, id.rd, S. Mantha, Carson	
Dutton, Boucher, rd.....ld, Leduc, Carson	
Benedict, Walsh, g.....g, Hainsworth	

Score—Montreal 2, Canadiens 1. Goals—Trottier and Stewart for Montreal; Joliat for Canadiens. Assists—M. Phillips and Smith for Montreal. Referees—G. J. Mallinson, Montreal, and B. R. Corbeau, Penetang. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Americans, lapsing back to their old style of individual play, could do no better than hold the Toronto Maple Leafs to a tie, 1 to 1, in their National Hockey League game at the Garden Tuesday. Nighbor played center for the visitors, but was ineffective, while Forbes, former goalie for the Americans, returned to his old place, and showed to advantage.

The first period was mostly dashing up and down the ice, with little effective attacking. Neither side showed prominently. But play improved greatly early in the second session. First, Charles Conacher shot the puck waist high into the net, and a moment later a pass by Boyd found Massecar in position and the score was tied.

Fast play continued through the session, though in general the defense was superior to the attacks. This was the case also in the final session and the overtime, with Forbes bearing the brunt of the defense with unusual skill. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS	TORONTO
Sheppard, Massecar, Burminster, lw	
rw, Bailey, C. Conacher	
Himes, Holmes, c	
c, Blair, Primeau, Nighbor	
McVeigh, Boyd, Patterson, rw	
lw, Clapper, Oliver, Weiland	
A. Legett, catcher, to Newark of the	
Brydge, L. Conacher, ld.....rd, Day	
Simpson, Reise, rd.....ld, Smith	
Forbes, g.....g, Chabot	

Score—N. Y. Americans 1, Toronto 1. Goals—Massecar for Americans; C. Conacher for Toronto. Assists—Boyd for Americans. Referees—J. A. O. Cleghorn and Gerald Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods, and 10 minutes overtime.

PRESIDENT HINDENBURG CUP

President von Hindenburg of Germany has offered a cup for an international yachting race to be held off Kiel next summer, it was learned by Commodore Charles A. Welch of the Corinthian Yacht Club, who received word from the German Yacht Racing Association. The proposed meeting is for boats of the 30-square-meter class, and will be similar to the races sailed last season off Marblehead for the President Hoover Cup between German and Corinthian Yacht Club representatives. Commodore Welch's present plans call for a trip to the jubilee racing of the Royal Swedish Yacht Club, which is to be held off Stockholm in July. Commodore Welch and his brother, E. S., plan to take an American 30-meter sloop, which for the international racing will be named Yankee.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 8, M. I. T. 1.
Bowdoin 2, Bates 1.
Wisconsin 7, Chicago A. A. 2.

Metropolitan Squash Racquets

University Club Closes Its Season Prematurely With a Victory

METROPOLITAN CLASS A SQUASH RACQUETS TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Harvard Club	4	0	22	0	1.000
University Club ..	4	1	17	14	.800
Rockaway Hunt. C.	1	1	5	5	.500
Racquet & T. Club	1	3	7	15	.250
Nassau Country C.	1	3	6	14	.250
Montclair A. C....	0	3	4	13	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Squash racquets broke loose once more with great vigor, after the holidays, when one regular and one advanced match in the metropolitan Class A team championship were played, in addition to the regular Class B scheduled matches.

University Club brought its regular schedule to a premature close when its match with Rockaway Hunting Club was advanced from Jan. 29 to make way for the metropolitan individual championship which starts Saturday. The home team won four out of the five matches, though most of them were close.

Nassau Country Club scored its first victory in Class A by defeating Racquet & Tennis Club, also at 4 to 1, on the courts of the latter.

UNIVERSITY CLUB 4, ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB 1

S. H. Philbin, University, defeated Lee Norris, Rockaway, 13—15, 18—16, 15—13, 15—14.

R. F. De Voe, University, defeated E. M. Jonklaas, Rockaway, 15—10, 15—11, 10—15, 12—15, 17—15.

J. A. Richards, Rockaway, deefated A. E. Ellis, University, 15—8, 10—15, 15—12, 15—12.

H. E. Mills, University, defeated J. H. Burton, Rockaway, 12—15, 15—12, 15—12, 15—11.

D. P. Kingsley Jr., University, defeated W. S. Davis, Rockaway, 15—6, 15—10, 15—8.

NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB 4, RACQUET & TENNIS CLUB 1

H. N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet, defeated Van H. Cartmell, Nassau, 15—11, 15—7, 15—10.

H. T. Dickinson, Nassau, won from W. A. W. Stewart Jr., Racquet, by default.

Richard Peabody, Nassau, defeated S. W. De Rham, Racquet, 15—12, 16—14, 7—15, 11—15, 15—11.

E. L. Maxwell, Nassau, defeated L. F. Bishop Jr., Racquet, 10—15, 17—14, 15—12, 9—15, 15—13.

Harry Brunie, Nassau, defeated G. M. Laimbeer, Racquet, 9—15, 15—10, 15—13, 15—5.

Nassau C. C. Beaten by Staten Island

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	Won	Lost	Rounds P. C.	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P. C.
University Club	4	1	18	7		800
Park Ave Squ.	4	1	14	11		800
Racquet & Ten	3	1	10	10		750
Princeton Club	3	2	15	10		600
Montclair A. C.	2	2	11	9		500
Staten Is. C.	2	3	11	14		400
Rockaway H C	1	1	5	10		333
Harvard Club.	1	3	8	12		250
Nasssau C C..	1	3	7	13		250
Heights Casino	1	4	11	14		200

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Only two matches were completed of the four scheduled in the Metropolitan Class B squash racquets team championship Tuesday, as the struggle between Harvard Club and University Club depends on the match between Dr. H. D. Harvey, for University, and W. E. Beer of Harvard Club, and the entire match between Rockaway Hunting Club and Montclair Athletic Club was set over until Saturday. It was also announced that the long-delayed match between Racquet and Tennis Club and Rockaway Hunting Club will be played on Thursday.

Staten Island Club, playing on its own courts, sprang a surprise by defeating Nassau Country club, 3 to 2, and Racquet Club won over Heights Casino, 3 to 2, on the courts of the winner. The summary:

STATEN ISLAND CLUB 3, NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB 2

R. T. Townsend, Staten Island, defeated S. K. Farrington, Nassau, 15—8, 18—15, 15—10.

Frank Maloy, Staten Island, defeated R. M. B. Potter, Nassau, 15—8, 18—15, 18—17.

Sherman Trowbridge, Nassau, defeated Henry Ducasse, Staten Island, 11—15, 16—14, 16—13, 15—9.

P. N. Jones, Staten Island, defeated Walter L. Pate, Nassau, 17—15, 15—6, 15—9.

Longstreet Hinton, Nassau, defeated Carl Oxholm, Staten Island, 16—14, 15—9, 15—10.

RACQUETS AND TENNIS CLUB 3, HEIGHTS CASINO 2

G. M. Laimbeer, Racquet, defeated G. M. Pynchon Jr., Heights, 15—8, 15—10, 3—15, 15—9.

E. H. Bigelow, Heights, defeated W. F. Cowles, Racquet, 9—15, 10—15, 15—10, 16—15, 15—5.

H. K. Thayer, Heights, defeated C. C. Nast, Racquet, 15—10, 15—11, 7—15, 8—15, 18—16.

Hugh Fleury, Racquet, defeated Cedric Major, Heights, 15—10, 11—15, 15—12, 15—11.

C. B. Carnegie, Racquet, defeated L. B. Dailey Jr., Heights, 15—10, 15—12, 12—15, 11—15, 15—7.

UNIVERSITY CLUB 2, HARVARD CLUB 2

W. D. Banks, University, defeated F. P. Delafield, Harvard, 15—11, 15—6, 15—8.

E. F. Place, University, defeated Parke Cummings, Harvard, 12—15, 15—7, 15—10, 10—15, 15—6.

R. F. McCormick, Harvard, defeated E. E. Anderson, University 15—11, 15—13, 15—12.

H. P. Curtis, Harvard, defeated Kingsley Kunhardt, University, 12—15, 10—15, 15—12, 15—12, 15—14.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Lafayette 41, Cornell 25.
St. John's 28, Columbia 19.
Miss. Col. 49, La. Tech 39.
Geneva 27, Thiel 24.
Grove City 33, Adrian 20.
Notre Dame 30, Indiana 29.
Montana State 51, Penn State 42.
Baldwin-Wallace 19, Oberlin 17.
St. Louis 33, Drake 15.
Chicago 36, Ohio Wesleyan 24.
Georgetown 25, Wake Forest 20.
St. Joseph's 30, Washington Col. 19.
Drexel 35, Phila. C. of O. 30.
C. C. N. Y. 37, Princeton 25.
Heidelberg 25, Ohio State (R.) 23.
Beloit 34, Ripon 16.
S. D. State 30, Iowa 20.
Whitewater S. T. 45, Milton 20.
Wisconsin S. of M. 22, Dubuque 17.
Oklahoma Aggies 28, Oklahoma 22.

BOSTON YACHT NAMED YANKEE

Yankee is the name of the all-Boston, Paine-designed America's Cup defender candidate now being built, at George Lawley's yard at Neponset, Mass., it was announced Tuesday by John S. Lawrence, head of the Boston syndicate.

REISELT WINS FIVE STRAIGHT

Is Only Undefeated Player in Three-Cushion Billiards but Must Meet Layton

UNITED STATES THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS STANDING

	W	L	HR	BG	P.C.
O. H. Reiselt	5	0	5	45	1.000
J. M. Layton	4	1	8	23	.800
Allan Hall	3	1	10	38	.750
A. H. Kieckhefer.	3	1	8	33	.750
G. L. Copulos	2	2	6	45	.500
T. S. Denton	1	3	6	41	.250
C. E. Jordan	0	5	6	..	.000
Harry Schuler ...	0	5	6	..	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Otto H. Reiselt of Philadelphia is now the only undefeated player in the United States three-cushion billiards championship race at the Palm Garden, as the result of his victory over Allan Hall in the first game of Tuesday evening, by a score of 50 to 42, but has to encounter the present champion, John M. Layton, before he can be certain of the title. Layton recovered from the slump which was the cause of his defeat at the hands of August H. Kieckhefer, and defeated G. L. Copulos, the veteran, with something of his oldtime skill, 50 to 34, in the final game of the day. He will meet Hall this evening and this should come close to settling the championship.

Kieckhefer followed up his victory over Layton with an easy win from Harry Schuler, and the other winner of the day was Denton, who scored his first victory of the tourney over Charles E. Jordan, 50 to 31.

High Run of 8

Kieckhefer continued his progress toward the lead in the opening game of the afternoon, when he scored once more, this time over Schuler. Starting with a run of 8, his best of the tourney so far, the Chicago lefthander continued to gain on the tailender until he was leading at 43 to 12 at the end of the thirty-first inning. But he slipped badly at that point, and did not score again until the forty-fifth inning, when Schuler stood at 23. Then the game ended four innings later. The score by innings:

A. H. Kieckhefer—8 0 0 4 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 6 0 1 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 x 0 3 1 2 0 1—50. High run—8. Innings—49.

Harry Schuler—2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 2 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 2 0 0—25. High run—3. Innings—48.

Then Tilford S. Denton, after being defeated by close margins several times, won his initial victory in the series by defeating Charles E. Jordan, 50 to 31 in 41 innings. Denton was much steadier than the Los Angeles player, and though the latter showed great skill in shotmaking, his position play was still too weak for consistent runs. They fought along on even terms to the twenty-second inning, when Denton with a run of 6, followed a few turns later by a 4, took the lead, and then held the advantage to the end. The score by innings:

T. S. Denton—1 0 4 0 0 1 2 1 4 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 6 0 1 0 0 4 x 0 2 0 0 0 3 2 0 2 4 3 0 3—50. High run—6. Innings—41.

C. E. Jordan—1 4 0 2 x 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 x 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 1 1 2—31. High run—4. Innings—41.

Players Cautious

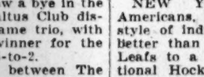
All four of the players were inclined to be cautious in the evening play, and as a result, many safeties, both called and planned, slowed up scoring, so that both games ran close to 50 innings. But Reiselt was the better in position play against Hall, and Layton was also a great improvement in this respect as the game proceeded, and finally both came through by fair margins. The scores by innings:

O. H. Reiselt—2 0 0 4 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 x 1 0 1 3 1 2 1 0 1 1 1 0 4 3 0 x 1 0 x 6 2 0 0 x 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 6 1 2—50. High run—6. Innings—45.

Allan Hall—1 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 4 x 0 2 0 1 1 2 2 6 1 0 3 0 1 x 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 x 0 1 0 1 0 0 4 2 0 1 0 1 1 1—42. High run—6. Innings—45.

J. M. Layton—1 1 4 2 0, 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 x 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 1 x 0 1 5 0 0 0 0 1 0 x 1 0 2 4 1 0 3 2 3 0 4 4—50. High run—5. Innings 49.

G. L. Copulos—1 0 1 3 4 2 0 1 0 0 1 2 x 3 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 x 0 1 0 x 0 2 x 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 2—34. High run—4. Innings—48.



EDWARD D. GRAHAM, recent acquisition of the Chicago Black Hawks, must be a vastly improved player over his showing when with the Hawks in 1927-28 for the club to pay cash and Ralph F. Taylor for. Taylor was good enough for the Rangers to take at the waiver price, and that may hold up the Graham deal.

Ralph Weiland, Boston Bruin center, in scoring against Rangers in the third period Tuesday night, has run his number of consecutive games in which he has scored to nine.

That particular game made other records. It was Boston's thirteenth straight win and its ninth in succession over the Rangers. It also contained what is probably the shortest period on record, the first session being timed in 21m. 45s. from the starting whistle to the bell. Despite the unusual record of the Bruins this season, Tuesday's game was the first shutout they have scored.

COLUMBIA FRESHMEN REPORT FOR ROWING

NEW YORK (AP)—Richard J. Glendon began his fifth year as head rowing coach at Columbia University Tuesday by starting a squad of 50 promising freshmen on the system that produced champion varsity eights in 1927 and 1929.

Carrying on where the all-conquering crew of last year left off, the biggest of Columbia's first year men turned out with evident enthusiasm to take their places in the rowing machines and begin the five and one-half months of training that leads to the annual at Poughkeepsie.

HERBERT TIFFANY '31 ELECTED

Following last night's practice session of the Northeastern University basketball team, Herbert Tiffany '31 of New Bedford was elected captain. The Huskies have been without a leader during their first three games, as Joseph C. Placzek '30—elected at the close of last season—has become ineligible.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 45

J. NORMAN GAINOR

Boston Bruins, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the season of 1926-27 with Calgary in the Prairie Hockey League. He was born April 10, 1904, at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. He is a left-hand shot, is 6ft. in height, weighs about 172 pounds and plays left wing. His record:

1926-27—Chrystal Juveniles, Calgary City League.
1927-28—Bellevue Seniors, Crow's Nest Pass League.
1928-29—Bellevue Seniors, Crow's Nest Pass League.
1923-24—Bellevue Seniors, Crow's Nest Pass League.
1924-25—Bellevue Seniors, Crow's Nest Pass League.
1925-26—Duluth, Central Hockey League.
1926-27—Calgary, Prairie Hockey League.
1927-28—Boston Bruins, National Hockey League.
1928-29—Boston Bruins, National Hockey League.

U. S. Swimmers May Go on European Tour

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

FIVE swimmers from the United States may go on an extended tour of Europe next summer, if the approval of Avery Brundage, president of the A. A. U., carries any weight with the foreign relations committee of the national sport governing body. The invitation to the swimmers, a team of four with one reserve and a manager, has been extended by Dr. Donath of Budapest, Hungary, secretary of the International Swimming Federation, on behalf of the various countries interested. The itinerary would include Paris, Barcelona, Nice, Genoa, Milan, Munich, Magdeburg, Berlin, Brussels, Amsterdam, Budapest, and London. They would assist in celebrating the opening of a magnificent new pool in Budapest. President Brundage has approved, and it now depends on the foreign relations committee.

CALIFORNIA AT L. A. HAS CHANCE

Success of Basketball Team Depends on the Squad's Enthusiasm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—With a mediocre practice season behind them, the University of California at Los Angeles basketball squad is finishing its preparation for the 1930 Pacific Coast Conference season, which begins on Jan. 11.

From that date until Feb. 22 the Bruins play three series of three games each with the University of California, Stanford University and the University of Southern California.

Coach P. H. Works believes that this year's varsity has the ability to finish high in the

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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AUSTRALIA ACTS TO KEEP MORE TRADE AT HOME

Tariff Increases Designed to Afford Full Protection to Manufacturers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia — Although it was not expected that the Labor Ministry would have done anything drastic in the way of tariff amendments until later, it has already introduced in Parliament an amending schedule which came into effect on Nov. 22 and which affected 221 items of the tariff. Many of the amendments are in the nature of prohibitive increases designed to give absolute protection to Australian manufacturers.

In the amended duties special attention has been paid to agricultural products, groceries, textiles, including such lines as woolen piece goods, apparel, hats, caps, socks, and stockings, metals and manufactures thereof, including wireless appliances. An increase of 1d. a gallon is proposed on petrol. This action is being taken to maintain the margin of protection for petrol distilled in Australia from enriched crude petroleum. Amended duties on dressed timber manufactures of wood and furniture will be provided. Increased duties will be imposed also on leather and rubber manufactures.

The motorcar industry, especially the manufacture of the enclosed type of bodies, has had further attention, and the fixed rate of duties on this class of body will be increased. Attention has been devoted to parts of chassis, such as springs and gears. The intermediate and general tariff rates on assembled chassis will be further increased.

Cotton growers, together with the spinners of both cotton and woolen yarns, will receive increased assistance by way of duties under the proposed schedule to help the absorption of Australian raw products, cotton and wool.

The Ministry feels that with a vast number of workers unemployed every avenue should be explored whereby the production of goods necessary for the domestic markets of the Commonwealth should be conserved to Australian industries, and that consumers who insist upon having imported goods must pay for that privilege.

WOMEN ADVISED TO BUILD TRADE BY WISE BUYING

(Continued from Page 1)

the exclusive and conclusive proof of one's interest in world peace," and "I am counting real achievements as a result of these co-operations but the achievements will be retarded in just the degree that we use the agreements as an end in themselves rather than a means to the end that we seek, a better American community, a larger measure of good things of life for a larger number of the citizens of all communities."

Study of Arms Embargo

The women were asked to study the Pan-American treaty on arbitration now before the United States Senate and "any proposed legislation for changing our laws of neutrality which would prohibit our furnishing arms, ammunition or supplies to countries breaking the multilateral treaty" in the report of Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh, Wis., chairman of international relations.

Mrs. Hooper declared that the study program which the federation is following to build friendly relations with the women of Central and South America is developing better understanding of the home life, civics and culture of Latin America, but she added, "if we are to do our duty as organized women it is necessary that we have a program supporting our Government in securing machinery for settling international difficulties through peaceful methods."

The federation is doing a valuable piece of work for international relations through its department of foreign clubs, declared Mrs. Robert Burdette of Los Angeles, extension secretary for international clubs, who reported that three new clubs have just been admitted, the Rheinisher Women's Club of Duesseldorf, Ger., the Lyceum Club of Madrid, Spain, and the Woman's Club of Winnipeg, Can.

The clubs outside the United States affiliated with the federation are doing valuable community service, said Mrs. Burdette, from the women of Juneau, Alaska, who are working this year for a detention home and a children's clinic, to the women of Seoul, who help a Japanese and Korean orphanage.

Adequate Home Equipment

Club women in nearly every State are continuing their efforts for adequate equipment of every kind for the American home, said Mrs. John D. Sherman of Denver, Colo., chairman of that department. Among the key homes, which women of various communities have built and furnished as models for study Mrs. Sherman mentioned the "dream house," put up in Pittsburgh to show how a home can be made attractive at very small expense. The house was visited by 15,000 women and girls during the first three days that it was opened, and will be continued as a community information center under the direction of the Breasher Settlement, aided by the club women.

Recommendations for decreasing the average 63-hour working week of the rural woman were made by Mrs. Sheldon L. Toomer of Auburn, Ala., who advocated county projects for bringing additional funds into the counties, curb markets to sell articles made by rural women, other centers in the city where hand work can be sent for sale, and support for the projects of the state extension service for lightening housekeeping.

New clubs to the number of 140 with 6004 members have been admitted to the federation since the board meeting in the spring, said Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith of Somerville, Mass., chairman of the membership committee.

In addition to board and committee sessions the women have been received by President Hoover in the Executive Offices and by Mrs. Hoover at the White House, and have attended receptions given by Mrs. Louise Dodson of the Republican National Committee to meet Mrs. Dolly Gann, sister of Vice-President Curtis, and by Mrs. Virginia White Speel. They went to a brief service at the Washington Cathedral and gave the annual reception at the federation headquarters to "official Washington," receiving several hundred guests including department officials and members of Congress.

OIL TOWNS RISE AND FALL WITH FIELD'S YIELD

(Continued from Page 1)

was in the heart of a 100,000-acre ranch, hidden by rock-capped hills, in a country of harsh outline.

Although these oil communities are new, there is very little new lumber in them. Practically everything is moved across country from some earlier boom town that has seen its bubble burst.

The total population of these 25 towns has been placed at 50,000, with Wink and McCaney the largest. Wink, located near the Mexican border, in a country of Sahara-like sand that made traveling almost impossible before hard roads were built, has also been one of the most spectacular.

It was laid off after the general pattern of Washington, D. C., and attracted 15,000 persons in one year, but the population has declined to 6000, with the exodus of the pioneers to the newer towns of Lea, Hobbs, New Hobb, Skeen and others.

Schools and Churches Built

But before the boom passed, the town had acquired a railroad, 30 miles of hard road in the county, two fine school buildings and a new courthouse. Electric lights had been wired all over the county and gas piped to the town. Little evidence was left of the time, just before the coming of the oil men, when the voting population of the entire county was just 23.

Crane City, with its mile long main street, is another of the boom towns that has survived. It now has a courthouse, school and church. Texon, entirely controlled by a large oil company, is called the model community of them all, with substantial buildings and flowers, trees and shrubbery where once there was only sagebrush and cactus. Texon's labor turnover is placed at less than 5 per cent annually, a remarkably low figure for an oil town.

When one boom town gradually fades away, West Texans are not discouraged, for there's always another one, with an even brighter promise of wealth and prosperity, just around the corner.

MANCHESTER READY TO BUILD SUBURBS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—To cost in the neighborhood of £4,000,000 a housing scheme, the first portion of the Wythenshawe estate development, is to be proceeded with here. Instructions are being issued by the Wythenshawe Committee of the Manchester Corporation for the preparation of plans for the construction of 10,000 homes for working people.

This means that the nucleus of a new town, likely to have about 100,000 inhabitants when completed, is to be formed. The entire project calls for the construction of 27,000 houses. The Wythenshawe estate is at present a beautifully wooded estate on the outskirts of Manchester.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Nursery near New York City, growing evergreens, trees, shrubs, perennials; business has doubled every year; has no indebtedness or mortgages; will sell for a fraction of price of stock; necessary cash, $75,000; buyer should have business ability rather than knowledge of trees. Address NURSERY, Box T-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOK TRAILS—The New Children's Work. Interesting income to educated woman, commission basis, serving own community as local sales representative; experience unnecessary; short training by mail in this fast growing business. Unusual opportunity for quick advancement. Call or write SHEPARD & LAWRENCE, 180 N. Michigan, Chicago, or A. F. MILLER, 65 S. 4th, Columbus, O.

INVENTIONS MARKETED

INVENTORS—CHEMISTS

An opportunity to profit by your ideas. Our finance and sales service makes your interests the principal consideration; write fully for information; no obligation. CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE & SALES ASS'N, P. O. Box 2142, Los Angeles, Calif.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

SALES ENGINEER desires to represent well rated company in Chicago and middle west; products desired are materials used in process of manufacture; will develop organization to meet requirements. B-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal commissions. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY TERRITORY—Married man, unquestionable reference, seeks connection with dependable firm desiring representation mentioned territory, commission basis. X-84, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located: R and H cars and bus to door

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

N. Y. C.—Sell lease two well furnished apartments; excellent home and business opportunity. G-44, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PRACTICAL printer has modern machinery and wishes to make connection with printing concern or will sell or lease machinery. B-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS STUDIO OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for Season—Private and Class
Dances Friday Evenings—Tel. B. B. 6060

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

1-2-3-4 Room Apartments

Furnished or unfurnished. Every apartment is fully equipped for housekeeping, with the best type of efficiency kitchen and dining alcove. Electric refrigeration. In fact, all the service facilities of a hotel with the privacy of a home. Centrally located in Boston's most residential district.

The English Room offers to residents the finest dining room service.

The MYLES STANDISH
BAY STATE ROAD AND BEACON STREET, BOSTON
Back Bay 4500

BEAUTIFUL suites of 1-2-3 rooms and alcove with kitchenette, bathroom and very large hall; rent very reasonable. See JANITOR, 73 Audubon Road, Boston.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., 65 85th—Attractive unfurnished 5-room apartment overlooking gardens; sunny; 7 closets; direct subways, 5th Ave. bus. MRS. BLYNN, Havemeyer 3000.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women.
2 West 45d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice.
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone Market 4115

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—A complete fireless cooker, slightly used, $25.00. G-43, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—An all around newspaper artist who has had a general experience in layout work for half-tone; simple map drawing; touching up photographs and simple pen portrait work; some illustration. M-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WINDOW CLEANER, experienced, neat, for apartment, regular; references. 240 West End Avenue, Apt. 9-A, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL OR WOMAN for general housework, 4 in family. Aspinwall 6290 (Brookline, Mass.).

NEAT, capable girl, general housework, whole or part-time; sleep out. Telephone Clarkson 5147, New York City.

MANAGER WANTED

DANCER with wife experience and finest training wants a manager. Call Susquehanna 5115 mornings, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
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Tel. HAY market 3907

STEVES' SERVICE SATISFIES
Have your work rightly done by courteous, clean, careful and competent men, equipped to serve in all phases of moving, storing, packing and shipping. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston, 24 Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; estimates cheerfully given. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline, Tel. Regent 1983-M.

REAL ESTATE

Between Providence and Boston

FOR SALE—12-room house, all modern conveniences, Frigidaire, Williams' Oil-o-matic heater, etc., hardwood floors, screened porches, large living room 29x17½ finished in quartered oak, beamed ceiling, 3 open fireplaces, 2 tiled bathrooms, 3 servants' rooms and bath; stable, garage; corner lot 100x150; shrubbery, including spruces; $20,000. Box B-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Home Finding Service
Apartments rented. Insurance
LOUISE F. ESSIG
202 Renshaw Avenue EAST ORANGE, N. J.

SACRIFICE—Southern colonial house, central hall, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 1 lavatory; corner plot 60x100, 24 trees, 2-car garage; restricted section. D. A. TURNQUIST, 178-06-114th Ave. Addisleigh, St. Albans, N. Y. Jamaica 9260.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York harbor; 5 minutes' Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 5500

BOSTON, Back Bay—Room in quiet, homelike apartment, for one or two persons; kitchen privileges. 80 Gainsborough St., Suite 3.

BOSTON, 205 Bay State Road—Lovely square room, sunny, warm, bath floor; fine locality; very desirable; price moderate. Ken. 3497.

BOSTON, The Cairns, 288 Commonwealth Ave.—Very desirable double and two single rooms available after January 1, 1930.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Room, private home, residential section; near transfer station; board optional. 21 Paisley Park. Talbot 1668.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 8014 Hayes Ave.—Comfortable room with home privileges for one or two women or couple. Tel. MIS 8 SALISBURY, Ashland 7205 (N. Y. City).

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Graduate student will share her 8-room apartment with young business woman. Havemeyer 1729 (evenings).

MIAMI, FLA.—Let us engage your accommodations—hotel, apartment or home; we plan Havana trips; let us serve you. GREATER MIAMI SERVICE BUREAU, 258 E. Flagler St.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORRON, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 6 West 77th—Beautiful, cheerful, individual rooms with bath, for women; finest location; rent reasonable; references necessary. Tel. Endicott 9139 for appointment.

NEW YORK CITY, 105 West 55th St.—Will share with business woman my charming high-class apartment. Phone Circle 6201, preferably mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, 44 West 96th St.—Attractive room in private home, kitchen privilege; near church. Tel. Riverside 10243.

N. Y. C., 220 W. 107th St. (Apt. 2S)—Clean, comfortable room, two adults, $12; also single, $8; kitchen privileges.

NEW YORK CITY, 102nd (840 West End)—Comfy doubles-singles, running water. Apt. 5-A.

N. Y. C., 26 W. 97th—Lady share cheery room, bath, $6; also lovely room, one, two; kitchen. BLAKE.

PHILADELPHIA, 4112 Pine Street—Double room, running water; also single room; comfortable home; convenient transportation. Evergreen 6243

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SUPERINTENDENT of gentleman's country estate desires position owing to closing and offering for sale of present property; experienced in complete management of various departments including handling of all funds with necessary bookkeeping; married, no children; American citizen; excellent references. RODERICK W. ROSS, Box 387, Haverford (near Philadelphia), Pa. Phone ARDMORE 3672.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION would like part-time work with child or adult. Call Kenmore 2908 after 3 p. m. (Boston).

BOSTON—Accommodater for lady or children by the hour; refined, educated young woman; excellent references. Tel. 9 to 5, Kenmore 4038.

COMPANION, or care of elderly lady; will do light housework; good reader. M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED church singer desires church position; Christian Scientist preferred. Box A-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LADY desires position tearoom or cafeteria; experienced, efficient. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Experienced dressmaker, day-week; reference; also can devote some evenings caring for children. (Lafayette 2932-R).

TWO capable English women offer their services together as cook and chambermaid-waitress; apartment preferred; references. Write FANNIE START, 200 E. 49th St., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Position by middle aged woman as practical attendant for one; capable of taking charge of home; willing to do light duties. K-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN wants work, experienced laundress and seamstress Box X-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Furnished apartment, 1 large room with kitchen and private bath, very light and sunny. RICHARDSON, Copley 5334-W.

BROOKLYN, 2025 E. 29th St.—2-room kitchenette apartment; cozy, quiet, heat, gas, electric; adults; $50. Sheepshead 6451.

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E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO.
Humboldt 4793
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DAILY SERVICE FROM NEWARK TO NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND CITY
Daily Service to Trenton, N. J.,
and Philadelphia, Pa.

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E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
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STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $6.00

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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$1.29 $1.65 $1.95
All shades and sizes.
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Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
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Finely equipped
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Consult Our Trust Officer
Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

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HARDWARE
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Paint, Glass, Mechanics' Tools, Plumbing Supplies, Kitchen Utensils, Chinaware, Fishing Tackle, Guns and Ammunition, Sporting Goods
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The BERKELEY PRESS, Inc.
Printers and Binders
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CECILIA BAILIE
Corsetiere and Ladies' Outfitter
Newest lines in corsets, corselets and brassieres Distinctive silk underwear.
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Kathryn P. Janney *Hats*
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Hosiery, Mail Orders Filled

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LEHIGH COAL & SUPPLY COMPANY
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32 North Ave., E., Cranford, N. J.
Telephone Cranford 1022-W

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Frocks for All Occasions
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Telephone 1011
Women's and Children's Wearing Apparel
General Dry Goods

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Columbia Trust Co.
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Courteous Service
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HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
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Open Monday 9:00 p. m Open Saturday 10:00
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MRS. AMY E. HOFFMAN
704 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.
We build a foundation garment for every figure that will fit and satisfy.
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EDWARD RATHJEN
1000 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J.
Dealer in high-grade furniture and upholsteries, slip covers and mattresses made over. Deliveries through Hudson, Bergen and Essex Counties.
Phone Hoboken 1129

JERSEY CITY

Phone Bergen 559
Graydon Battery Service
Authorized Dealer for
R. C. A.—Atwater Kent—
Fada Radio Sets
22 Bergen Ave. *Prest-o-Lite Batteries*

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IS FOR SALE IN
NEW JERSEY
Atlantic City — St. Charles Hotel News Stand, Seaside Hotel News Stand; Geo. Miller, Boardwalk National Bank; Jos. Damiano, 827 Boardwalk.
Atlantic Highlands—Wm. Lemberg's News Stand, 79 First Ave.
Bayonne—Samuel Bedrick, 943 Broadway.
Bloomfield—Garlock & Mitchell, 46 Washington St.
Boonton—Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R. Station.
Dover—Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
East Orange—B. Block, 575 Main St.; M. Naiman, 24 North Munn Ave.; S. Sabloff, 101 Eaton Place; M. Steger, 120 Main St.; Union News, Ampere Station; Union News, Brick Church Station; Union News, East Orange Station; Mendell & Beber, 424 Park Ave.; M. Kahacoff, 44 Harrison St.; S. K. Weil, 9 South Arlington Ave.
Englewood—Englewood News Co., 8 Dean St.; Union News Stand, Erie Railroad Station.
Hoboken—Union News, D. L. & W. R. R. Term.
Jersey City—Central R. R. of N. J. Ferry House waiting room; Erie R. R. main waiting room Tube concourse; Journal Square Tube Station; J. Pazen, Trust Company Bldg., 921 Bergen Ave. and 912 Bergen Ave.
Kearny—Kearny & Arlington; M. A. Greenhalgh, 369 Kearny Ave.
Maplewood—David Parkins, 1791½ Maplewood Ave.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Millburn—Mr. H. Buncher Millburn Ave.
Montclair—Union News Co., Lackawanna Station; N. Gusman, 250 Park St., U. M.; M. L. Rudensey, 253 Bellevue Ave., U. M.; I. Shavelson, 51 Watchung Plaza, Upper Montclair.
Morristown—The Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R.; The Washington News Co., Washington St.; J. Silverstein's News Stand, 8 South St.
Mt. Tabor—C. S. Mount's News Stand, D. L. & W. Ry. Station.
Newark—M. L. Dampman, Canal Bridge; Robert Treat Hotel; Union News, Penn. Station, Market St.; Union News, H. & M. Tubes, Park Place; Union News, Erie Station, North Newark; M. Gaia's News Stand, 603 Springfield Ave.
New Brunswick—Bill's News Stand, 334½ George St.
Orange—Michael Cerone, Highland Ave. Station; D. Berkow, 4 North Day St.; M. Mostwill, 185 Main St.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Passaic—Lane's News Stand, 221 Main Ave.
Paterson—George Layton's News Stand, 18 Park Ave.; Alexander Hamilton Hotel News Stand.
Princeton—Applegate's, 102 Nassau St.
Ridgefield Park—W. Orth, 67 Ridgefield Ave.
Rutherford—Brealau's News Stand, Erie Railroad Station.
South Orange—Geo. Zelaney, 410 Irvington Ave.; E. Minkowitz, 4 Valley St.
Summit—Union News Co., D. L. & W. R. R. Station; Wolff & Samer, Springfield Ave. and Maple St.
Towaco—Mrs. E. Winthrop's News Stand.
Trenton—Union News Stand, Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Peter Frascella, Southeast corner State and Broad Sts.
Union Hill—Frank Serr, Hackensack Plank Road.
Westfield—News Stand, C. R. R. of N. J. Station.

PENNSYLVANIA
Allegheny—James Dugan, Federal St. Station; Kidner's News Stand, 808 Federal St.; M. Petroni, 1320 Federal St.
Bellevue—The Book Exchange, 467 Lincoln Ave.
Bethlehem—Bethlehem Hotel.
Bradford—B. & O. News Co.
Chester—Union News Stand No. 1, P. R. R. Station.
Erie—Hall's News Stand, 10 West Seventh St.; Lawrence Hotel News Stand West 10th and Peach Sts.
Franklin—The Franklin News Co., 1212 Liberty Str.
Germantown—Arthur Isle's News Stand, 21st St. and Chelten Ave.
Harrisburg — Harry E. Kochenour's News Stand, Fourth and Market Sts.
Johnstown—Johnstown News Co.
McKeesport—Union News Stand, B. & O. Depot
Oil City—Sam Rosen & Co., 101 State St.; O. G. Harris, Seneca St.
Philadelphia—Plotnick News Stand, 1528 Market St.; Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Broad St. Station; Dave Hollander, Broad and Chestnut Sts.; Union News Co., Market St. Ferry; Union News Stand No. 3, P. & R. R. R. Station 12th and Market Sts.; Union News Stand No. 2, Wayne Junction Station; Dudley Thompson's News Stand, 40th and Market Sts.; Louis Prager, Northwest Corner 13th and Market Sts.; Hotel Pennsylvania News Stand, 39th and Chestnut Sts.; Mrs. Anna C. Charles' News Stand, Southeast Corner 52nd and Market Sts.; Russell's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Market Sts.; Benjamin Franklin Hotel News Stand, Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Sts.; M. Squires News Stand, Southeast Corner 17th and Chestnut Sts.; Union News Stand No. 1, Broad Street Station; Subway News Stand, 8th, 11th, 13th, and 15th Street Stations, and 30th St. Terminal.
Pittsburgh—Hotel Schenley News Stand, Forbes St. and Bigelow Blvd.; Union News Stand Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Station; Union News Stand No. 1, Pennsylvania R. R. Station; Federal News Co., Post Office Bldg.; Hotel Henry News Stand; Shapero's Store, Webster Hall; Union News Stand No. 1, Federal Street Station, North Side; Fort Pitt News Co., Tenth St. and Liberty Ave.
Reading—Colonial Trust Bldg.
Scranton—Hotel Jermyn News Stand.
Sharon—United Stores 136 East State St.
Stroudsburg—Penn Stroud Hotel.
Upper Darby—Union News Stand, P. R. T. Station, 69th St.
Warren—R. H. Holeman News Co.
Wilkesbarre—Capital News Store 62 Public Square
Wilkinsburg—Union News Stand, P. R. R. Depot
Williamsport—Keller's News Stand Lycoming Hotel, 4th and William Sts.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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JERSEY CITY (Continued)

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Special Sales During January

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GOING ON NOW

The Grace Shoppe
"Properly Fitted Corsets"
New Foundation Garments
Especially designed for the Princess Line
Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Novelties.
Phone Mais. Graduate Corsetiere
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662 BERGEN AVENUE
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Delicatessen and Monarch Products
Let your holiday buying include many products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
You'll find them here.
251 Central Ave., near Franklin St.

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CORSETS
Up-to-Date Gloves, Hosiery
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Mortimer C. Gaddis, *Proprietor*
(Established 1910)
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Telephone Montclair 2252

Jay's Kiddie Shop
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Layettes given individual attention
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Work by Marinello Specialists Only
Powell & Vander Byl
Permanent Marcel Waving
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We Specialize in Men's Custom Tailoring
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Reliable Outfitters
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Telephone Orange 35 309 308 Established 1896
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Handkerchiefs & Linens for Gifts
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Montclair, N. J.
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At Burnet Street

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General Electrical Contractors
Motor Repairs a Specialty
A complete line of popular radios
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Phone So. Orange 2260

PATERSON.

Paterson's Only Store Specializing in WOMEN'S ARCH SHOES exclusively
Your inspection invited.
H. METZ
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
20 Church Street Paterson, N. J.
HOSIERY TO MATCH

SHERWOOD 5414-5415
SCHWAB & CO., Inc.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

PLAINFIELD (Continued

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

READING (Continued)

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WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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ROWAN'S INC.
CONTINENTAL SQUARE
January Clearance Sale
DRASTIC REDUCTIONS
FUR COATS, FUR TRIMMED COATS DRESSES

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: WILLIAM CAXTON.

Where: England and Flanders.

When: Fifteenth century.

Why famous: First of English printers. His birthplace was probably Kent; and that his parents were in good social standing may be deduced from the fact that they apprenticed their son, when he was not more than 16, to a silk mercer who was later Lord Mayor of London Through his connection with that trade Caxton went to Bruges, then the great center for English and Flemish merchants. There he entered into business, held an influential position or two and was involved in the formulation of certain treaties designed to regulate the wool trade. Having attained a measure of prominence, he entered the employ of Princess Margaret of York, sister of the English King, then wedded to Duke Charles the Bold of Burgundy.

While in her service Caxton found leisure to resume his task of translating the medieval romance, "The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," from the French of le Fèvre. The completed MS. he presented to his royal patron. At about that time he passed a year in Cologne, there learning the art of printing; and presently, in Bruges, he set up his own press. Upon that historic press was printed his "Recuyell" in 1474 or 1475. When again in London, Caxton established his press at the sign of the Red Pale, close beneath the towering shade of Westminster Abbey. Throughout the remainder of his life he was busily engaged there, writing or printing. From Westminster issued that first product of his English press, only lately unearthed at the Public Record Office. From there issued the first dated book ever printed in England, the Rivers translation of "The Dictes or sayenges of the phylosophers," 1477. From there issued the Canterbury Tales, Malory's Morte d'Arthur, the Historye of Reynart the Foxe, the first book to contain woodcuts by way of illustration, his "Myrrour of the World," and many other memorable works. Who, then, can measure Caxton's service to the cause of English literature?

A Word a Day

Obnoxious

That which is offensive or objectionable may be described as "obnoxious."

We get our word from the Latin *obnoxius*, "liable to hurt," compounded of the prefix *ob*, "toward, at, upon," and *noxa*, "hurt, harm."

While the word has been employed on rare occasions to express "liable to," as, "the literature was obnoxious to censure," and "subject to the power of another, answerable," as, "the publications were obnoxious to law," there can be no mistaking when the ordinary meaning of "objectionable, harmful, odious," is expressed.

Ob-nox'-ious is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled ob-nok'-shus, the first *o* as in connect, second as in *odd*, *u* as in circus.

"The question arose as to what books might be considered obnoxious."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

Who was the first American Mason?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20

What do you know of the spacing of margins in medieval books?—*The Home Forum*... 20

How can children learn to become members of a co-operative citizenship?—*Article on the Modern Family*..... 20

Why has Peiping's supply of cast-off clothing been practically exhausted? — *Fashions and Dressmaking* 20

Why should we apologize to the grasshopper?—*Editorial*... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Salem (Ore.) Statesman: A recent survey shows that women buy 60 per cent of male attire. Looking the mere males over as they come along the street, the percentage hardly looks high enough.

Arkansas Gazette: The mayor of Atlanta says plowing is better exercise than golf. And considering the methods of some divot-diggers, it's no more damaging to fairways.

Humorist: "Go to America and you will hear jazz music played as it is meant to be played," says a writer. A few more warnings of that sort, and America will have no visitors at all.

Los Angeles Times: The reason the average man is often funnier than the professional humorist is because he doesn't have to be.

Duluth Herald: A road hog is a driver who tries to crowd you out of the center of the highway.

A Quotation for Today

LIFE indeed must be measured by thought and action, not by time.—SIR JOHN LUBBOCK

Odds and Ends

One Derivation

The expression "cock-and-bull" story as applied to a highly exaggerated story is derived from the ancient custom, in fables, of endowing cocks, bulls, and other animals with the power of speech.

School Training and Earnings

A statistician has estimated that the average life earning of individuals trained in elementary schools is $64,000; high school graduates, $88,000; classical college graduates, $144,000; technical college graduates, $250,000.

Mayors' Salaries

The Mayor of Chicago, second largest city in the United States, receives a salary of $18,000 a year while Mayor Walker of New York receives $40,000 (four times the amount received by the Governor of his State).

Record Parachute Jump

Rex Harker, an aviator from East Liverpool, O., claims the record of having a plane at an altitude of 11,800 feet and waited until he had fallen 9000 feet before pulling his parachute cord.

Christmas Cards

Sir Henry Cole, an English social and educational reformer, invented the first Christmas card. It was six inches long and four inches wide, and depicted in the panels formed by a leafy trellis two acts of charity—clothing the needy and feeding the hungry. Last year more than $100,000,000 worth of Christmas cards were sold in the United States.

The Bible in Installments

Beginning in the year 1906, the Parker (S. D.) New Era, a weekly newspaper, began printing the Bible in weekly installments. Continuing without interruption, the task was completed in 22 years and eight months.

First American Mason

The first American Mason, so far as is definitely known, was Jonathan Belcher, born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1681. He was made a Mason in England in 1704.

Chicago-Cleveland Record

A multi-motored Fokker plane recently set a new record by flying from Chicago to Cleveland, a distance of 362 miles, in 97 minutes. The plane was piloted by Ray Fortner and carried 14 passengers.

The Children's Corner

A Tree Melts Away

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, the old Boston Common squirrel, sat on the limb of a tree. It was not one of the older, better established trees such as Ulmus Americana (American Elm), Elmus Campestris (English Elm) or Acer Saccharum (Sugar Maple), but a giant spruce tree on the top of which was a large star.

In a Twinkling Mr. Scroggins, Fib and Florrie Were in the Branches of the Elm Opposite.

As Scroggins sat on the limb, he looked toward the ground, through the tree limbs, and his kindly old eyes were wide with wonder. Beside him sat his two oldest friends, Florrie the prominent pigeon and Fib, the chieftain of sparrows. They, too, watched, bending their heads downward. Florrie watched with one eye, winking gayly with the other. Fib watched anxiously, flitting back and forth.

"What's happening to this tree?" said Fib, flapping his wings nervously.

Both Florrie and Scroggins kept watch, but allowed several minutes to go by before answering.

"Well, it looks to me as though this tree was going to leave us as suddenly as it came," said Mr. Scroggins. "One day I saw a big pole standing where this tree now stands. Next day the pole had begun to sprout branches and in only three days these branches had grown into a tree. Then men came with lights and strung them all over the tree. Then they put the star at the top. And, as you know, for a lot of nights this tree has been twinkling with red, green and white lights, so that every other tree on the Common hardly has been noticed.

"All true!" said Florrie.

"Then," said Mr. Scroggins, "we heard noises of hammering. We saw men at work. We hurried here. We climbed the tree. And here we are."

"Even more true than before!" said Florrie.

Fib fluttered. "Yes, but what's happening?" he said.

Scroggins put his hand to his forehead and peered from under it as though it were the porch of his house.

"Well," he said, "the men took off branches near the ground. They took off branches higher and higher. And now they're almost up to where we are, and I think that we'd better leave."

No sooner said than done. In a twinkling, Scroggins, Fib and Florrie were in the branches of an elm opposite. As they watched, men took down the last and topmost branches of the tree, removed the star and there stood—nothing but a pole. It was the last of the great Christmas tree, erected each year, made of a great pole to which are fastened many, many small spruce trees to make the branches.

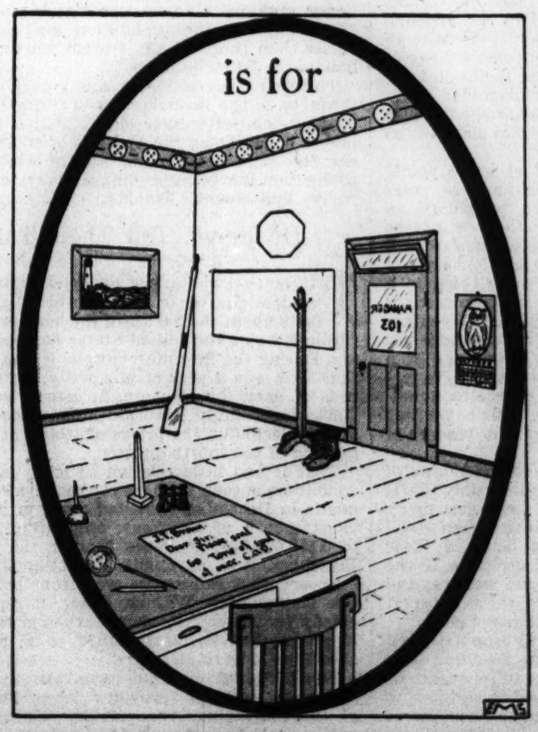
"Well," said Mr. Scroggins finally, "I don't know what you say, but I say that we have seen a tree just melt away!"

Which seemed to be about it.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Fish Puzzle:
Sash, palm, moon (Salmon).
Muff, ball, feet (Mullet).

Letter 'O' Puzzle



There Are 18 Objects in This Picture Whose Names Begin With the Letter "O." How Many Can You Find?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For London's Needy

(Children's Newspaper)

London

MOST people think the Lord Mayor of London has given a second banquet in the East End. There is no gold or silver plate, but there is much more gratitude, for the guests have better appetites than the guests who dine at the Mansion House.

This year 2150 very poor people sat down to pork pies, plum cake, fresh rolls and apples.

It is only once a year that the Lord Mayor pays for this meal, but the meals go on all the year round each Sunday evening at the Great Assembly Hall in Mile End Road. On one Sunday the King is host, a custom he has kept up for 20 years. More hosts are wanted.

State banquets find their way often into newspapers and on to the screen, but few people hear of the Sunday teas which bring the hungriest folk one good meal a week, or of the daily breakfasts given by the East End Mission to children who would else go breakfastless to school.

Brotherly Love

London, Ont.

AN INTERESTING case of magnanimity upon the part of a Canadian statesman, which came to the notice of the writer, seems worthy to be passed along.

Back in the late nineties, up in North Grey in the Province of Ontario, Canada, a Mr. McLean was elected to a seat in Parliament. About two months after the election, and before Parliament had opened its first session, he passed on. This, of course, meant a new election to fill the vacant seat.

A Mr. Paterson from Brant, another county of the province, was soon chosen. The salary of such officials in those days was $1000 a year. Mr. Paterson turned over the whole amount of his first year's sessional allowance to the widow and family of Mr. McLean, although they were complete strangers to him.

In Lighter Vein

Success

"What do you regard as the best speech you ever made?"

"I haven't any preference," answered Senator Sorghum, "but the ones that afforded me most satisfaction were my various speeches of acceptance."—*Washington Star.*

Judge

"I want a lumberman's jacket."

A Borrowed Editorial

I would I were beneath a tree;
A-sleeping in the shade;
With all the bills I've got to pay,
Paid!

I would I were beside the sea,
Or sailing in a boat,
With all the things I've got to write,
Wrote!

I would I were on yonder hill,
A-basking in the sun;
With all the work I've got to do,
Done!

—*Christian Advocate.*

Stranded

"Mummy! Mummy!" called little Peter from the garden.

"What is it, darling?" answered his mother.

Putting her head out of the window, she saw that Peter had climbed on top of a stack of planks and seemed unable to come down.

"Try to come down the same way you went up," she advised.

Peter remained a few seconds in profound thought. Then he shouted to his mother:

"But, Mummy, I went up head first!"—*Chicago Daily News.*

It Was All Over

There is a story that a sailor, failing to return to his battle cruiser on time, was apprehended in citizen dress and dragged before his superior officer. "I read about how the big nations had all signed that Kellogg treaty," he explained, "and I just thought you wouldn't need me any more."—*Onward.*

The Best Test

Sales Manager: "That new salesman is a wizard. He could sell anything."

Member of Firm: "Good! Send him around to some of the colleges with our new hatracks."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

A Minister to the League

THE suggestion made at the meeting of the Foreign Policy Association in New York last week that the United States should accredit a diplomatic representative to the League of Nations at Geneva is worth serious consideration at Washington. Viewed superficially, of course, it seems difficult, if not impossible, of accomplishment. The diplomatic establishment is based on the proposition that representatives should be accredited to sovereign states, and the League is not a sovereign state, although most such states, with the exception of the United States and Russia, are members of it. The Dominion of Canada, and several of the lesser European states, maintain permanent representatives at Geneva, with headquarters and clerical staffs much on the scale of legations. The United States already has an envoy accredited to Switzerland, stationed at the capital of that country at Berne, and it would require supplementary legislation to install a representative at Geneva, accredited not to Switzerland, but to the Secretariat of the League.

Nevertheless, such a representative would be of value to the United States and not without elements of service to the civilized world at large. He would be an observer of what goes on in the Secretariat and at the meetings of the League Council and Assembly. More than this, his legation would furnish a neutral drawing room where those who represent the other nations of the world could meet. More and more the value of the League is being recognized as inhering in the opportunities it furnishes for statesmen of different countries to meet and discuss international problems. The idea of force, of sanctions, is inevitably giving place to the idea of conferences. The United States should have every opportunity to join in these when its interests are involved. It has been suggested, very astutely, that today the United States in its relations to the League occupies much the position it did in association with the Allies during the war. Never did the American Government admit itself one of the allied powers. On the contrary, in all general formal documents those who were fighting to attain the same end were referred to as the Allied and Associated Powers, the associate being the United States of America.

In the same way America has refused to ally itself with the League of Nations, but not even the most ardent irreconcilable in the Senate will deny that every possible influence that the United States can exert should be employed to attain the end for which the League exists, namely, the maintenance of peace. And, moreover, in many of the League's activities, often recapitulated in these columns, the representatives of the United States work on perfectly equal terms with associated officials of the League. As the Allied and Associated Powers fought the war, so the League and associated nations may now confer for enduring peace.

The establishment at Geneva of a legation of the United States would make easier the work of this Nation without necessarily obscuring its official position of aloofness. The suggestion is one which well merits attention and general discussion.

Pillory: Tabloid Style

AMONG the indications of an advancing civilization is an increasing ability, or willingness, to see the point of view of others. This attitude betrays itself in many directions today, but in none more than in the pressing demand for prison reform, which is virtually an announcement of the fact that people are beginning to regard the prisoner less in the light of a menace to society than as a misguided member of the community who needs special help to enable him to resume his normal place in the social scheme.

But progress leaps forward at some points and straggles at others. Some hundred years ago it was a common custom to pillory an offender in a public place for the rest of the population to gaze upon. Civilization has stopped such a proceeding. But civilization has not yet stopped what is virtually the same thing in a different form, the pillorying of convicted or accused persons in the pictorial press. Neither the prison nor the court room nor the police or sheriff's headquarters seems to be immune from the all-seeing camera, and those who have forfeited liberty or are otherwise undergoing humiliation or the ordeal of trial are liable to be thus pictorially paraded before the gaze of readers of the daily paper.

It may be urged that readers like this kind of picture, and even demand it. And possibly this is true of some readers. Certainly there were many in olden times who liked to watch a man stand in the pillory. But civilization deprived these thoughtless sight-seers of their spectacle, to the general advantage of their moral welfare, and no doubt civilization will perform the same service for present-day readers of similar tastes.

The man or woman involved in criminal court proceedings or submitting to the resulting penalties is usually burdened with a full measure of hardship without being sentenced in addition to a pillorying by the less considerate elements of the press, who are not willing to confine themselves to the legitimate function of reporting public proceedings. In the family circle it is considered a mark of common loyalty and affection to shield one of the members who is in trouble from the idle investigations of the curious. Should not the larger family of the city or state allow its less fortunate members equal protection?

Europe's Release From the War

THE second Hague conference for the liquidation of the World War seems like an anticlimax, but it is, nevertheless, one of the most important meetings of the last ten years. Liquidation is not a bad word after all, for there is an extraordinary difference between the sums which will presumably be obtained by the Allies from Germany under the Young plan and the sums which they expected in 1919. There is little more than enough to cover allied liabilities to the United States. War today brings no spoils, but only losses.

There was a notorious lack of preparation for the first Hague conference in August, and the world was treated to a disconcerting spectacle of a quarrel over the precise allocation of reparations. This time there has been more workmanlike preliminary conversation, and somewhat belatedly the Young plan will be put into operation. It was expected that it would have gone into force months ago. When Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, agreed to the evacuation of Rhineland in eight months, or at the latest by June 30, no contradiction was anticipated in these terms. But it is agreed that June remains the last month of occupation.

In Europe it is particularly observed that the United States has escaped from the machinery of the Young plan. German payments to America will not be through the World Bank; they will be direct. It is not surprising that Europe should interpret this arrangement as denoting a want of confidence in the Young plan. But this interpretation is mistaken. The United States has simply followed its consistent line of policy in trying to keep debts and reparations separate.

Difficulties have arisen between Hungary and the Succession States, while Bulgaria protests against the amount it is called on to pay. The committee which dealt with these non-German reparation questions was unable to produce a definite report which satisfied the powers concerned. The smaller states, therefore, threaten to balk. It would be well were these minor matters settled, too, but they have no immediate importance. If there is an inability to agree, it is generally felt that the signature of the great powers on major matters will suffice to put the Young plan into force.

Thus there now seems to be nothing of consequence in the way of settlement of the vexed problem of reparations and the evacuation of the Rhineland. A new phase of European life will begin. Hitherto Franco-German relations, for example, have been falsified by the continuance of coercion. They have not, however friendly, been free. Now it may be anticipated that they will be free and will remain friendly. The Hague is Europe's release from the war.

The Fruits of a Sound Law

THOUGHTFUL and disinterested students of prohibition will base their decision as to the merits of the law upon its fruits. At a time when efforts are being made to thwart the law by trying to prevent state enforcement, it is of the utmost significance that a survey of "Fifteen Years of the Liquor Question in Massachusetts" has just come from the press.

What fruits of prohibition does this survey reveal? It sets the seven years immediately preceding prohibition against the seven following, and finds that prison population has dropped 48 per cent among women and 29 per cent among men; six jails have been closed and two more have had no prisoners assigned to them during the prohibition period; juvenile delinquency—largely due to neglect of children—has decreased from 53 to 25 per cent, and so on.

The improved status of women, whose arrests for drunkenness have dropped 64.4 per cent in Boston under prohibition, is in itself a result of national and state laws against the liquor traffic that should make any citizen hesitate to scrap those laws at the instigation of groups which offer no constructive alternative, but counsel return to the discredited experiment of local option or state control.

The present is the critical period in the history of prohibition. A large section of sincere citizens are asking themselves where the truth lies amid the lurid misrepresentations of conditions in the United States with regard to the liquor problem. One answer stands out. It is: "The fruits of the prohibition law are good, better than those of any system yet devised to handle the liquor problem."

To reach this conclusion, one need go only to the facts, as the investigators of "Fifteen Years" in Massachusetts have done. Police records, prison populations, the findings of social workers: these are the genuine tests of whether the prohibition law is succeeding. In every case this survey finds definite benefits.

Dividends Tell Their Tale

THE statistical story of dividend payments in the last quarter of 1929 provides significant facts about the nature of the business period through which the United States has been passing. During the first nine months it was evident that 1929 was a year of prosperity, for the records of each month were, in comparison with 1928, exceedingly favorable. Then came the drastic decline in the prices of stocks at the beginning of the fourth quarter.

That it had little relation to basic industrial conditions is seen in the fact that dividend payments in December exceeded those of any previous month of the year, amounting, indeed, to $150,000,000, or more than a third above December, 1928, payments. Yet it should not be supposed that the excess was from profits for this last quarter. Without doubt, it represents chiefly the surplus piled up earlier in the year. It put total dividends for 1929 at 25 per cent above the 1928 total.

The fact that dividend payments in December were so high provides fresh indication of the increasing responsibility which industrialists and financiers are beginning to assume for the business conditions of the country as a whole. No doubt many of them felt an inclination to omit or reduce dividends, yet the number of cases in which this occurred has been surprisingly small. Most concerns have continued not only the regular payments, but extras. This has been due to fuller recognition of the economic benefits to be gained by maintaining purchasing power and morale. It will make the first quarter of 1930 show less of a decline than the devastating experience of some stock owners would otherwise suggest.

New Months for Old

ONE of the largest mail order houses in the United States has begun 1930 by cooperating with the calendrical magicians who want to put twelve months into Father Time's hat and extract thirteen months in their place. The experiment is of more than passing interest, because Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s experience with the simplified calendar will constitute a worth-while test of the system which is being urged for international adoption.

Judged by some standards, the present Gregorian calendar is quite simple. In India, for instance, there are seventeen calendars ranging from the Assanese to the Punjabi, and it takes the native experts three months of the year to compile the six calendars which the Government officially recognizes.

But even the Gregorian calendar can be analyzed to show unnecessary complexity, with its vagrant dates, recurring on the same day only once in seven years, and its Easter fluctuating through a thirty-five days' period, as well as its uneven months. Many competent mathematicians believe that the scheme for thirteen months of four seven-day weeks with New Year's Day and Leap Year Day "left over," constitutes the closest approach to a perfect system that can be found as long as the year refuses to come out even.

But theories are much like recipes—it is the ultimate consumer and not the cook who decides the excellence of the pudding. The use of the thirteen-month calendar by Sears, Roebuck & Co., in addition to the calendrical experiments of other large American concerns, offers the proponents of the simplified method a welcome opportunity to test its advantages.

Apologies to Mr. Grasshopper

JUSTICE to the grasshopper suggests that a recent contribution to the higher criticism of Æsop should receive wide circulation. Writing in Natura, an Italian publication not extensively read in the United States, Prof. Ermanno Biagini describes the characteristics and behavior of the cicada, Æsop's grasshopper, and points out incidentally the misrepresentation of that honest and kindly insect which the fabulist fathered and which, in injustice of all grasshoppers, has been accepted, or, as one might say, swallowed by successive generations of hearers and readers.

"First of all," writes the professor, "there are no cicadas in winter, and therefore the cicada could never have thrust itself upon the ant to beg alms." Furthermore, according to this same authority, because of its anatomical formation it could not possibly partake of the ant's food. Æsop was not a savant, and had never really studied either the ant or the grasshopper. "'What were you doing,' said the Ant," wrote Æsop, "'this last summer?' 'Oh,' said the Grasshopper, 'I was not idle. I kept singing all the summer long.' Said the Ant, laughing and shutting up his granary, 'Since you could sing all summer, you may dance all winter.'"

Not in this vein would Æsop have written if he had really known grasshoppers. That peculiar proboscis, says Professor Biagini, incapable of sharing the food of an ant, well serves the grasshopper in securing its proper summer nourishment. "Fastened on the branch of a tree or bush, always singing, it perforates the smooth bark and extracts the sap." Often it is at a time when ants and other insects go about thirsty because of a noonday heat that has dried and emptied the flower cups. They see and hear the cicada, singing as it digs a little sap well in the tree or bush; they hurry to the spot, surround the industrious vocalist, and, not too politely, quench their thirst at the well. "The reality," writes Professor Biagini, "as will be plainly seen, has inverted the parts in the legend. The mendicant, that even resorts to plunder, is the ant, and the industrious artisan, that willingly shares what it has with the suffering and needy, is the cicada."

Quick! Apologies all around to Mr. Grasshopper!

Editorial Notes

An unusual method of advertising their Province to the youth of the mother country has been adopted by the Ontario Government. In a bulletin which is widely circulated among the schools and business firms of Great Britain are published enthusiastic accounts of life and work in Ontario written by young people who have recently found homes and occupation throughout the Province. It is anticipated that these first-hand impressions of new settlers in Canada will prove effective in attracting to Ontario a desirable class of ambitious young men, eager to work and grow up with the great farming and industrial enterprises of that Province.

There is majesty in the thunder of a waterfall, and something more now mankind is turning the falling floods to its advantage. Not only the United States and Canada, but New Zealand and Australia are spending millions in hydroelectric development. Is there any less majesty in the myriad lights that blaze, and the wheels that hum by the leashed might of water that once went to waste?

The simple and expeditious sometimes excel the complicated and technical, as the captain of a salvage ship learned recently. For he found that native divers near Calcutta by the aid of common ropes had already picked up the $40,000 cargo he had come with elaborate equipment to salvage from the bottom of the ocean.

Edison advises keeping the Government out of business. This does not mean, however, that the Government should not constantly strive to become more businesslike

Touring Again With Archibald

The Delights of Independent Vagabonding

VI

WE HAD no difficulty in finding our way through Breda, and so confident were we now of our direction that when our road bifurcated in a little village farther on, we unhesitatingly took the fork to the left, as the other led down to a ferry which seemed to cross a broad expanse of water.

No signpost told us to take this road to the left, and for that matter no signpost told us to take the ferry. We were just left to do as we pleased, and it pleased Archibald to turn to the left, for the road ran alluringly along the summit of a broad dike which stretched for miles ahead with the sea on the right and quaint cottages and homesteads on the left, the roofs of the cottages being about on the level with our wheels. Here for the first time we saw one of the great dikes, a marvelous fortification which the hardy Netherland forefathers had built to bar out the sea.

I am not sure how many miles we ran along this great dike, but the water on our right became broader and broader, and it finally occurred to me that we were running west instead of north, in which direction Utrecht lay. I drew Archibald's attention to this, and, after due deliberation, he reluctantly agreed.

"But the other road ran to a ferry," he said. "Is there a ferry on that map?" He halted the car while I spread out the map and studied it.

"Sorry, old chap, but there does seem to be a streak of blue between us and Utrecht," I announced finally.

Archibald gazed at me pityingly. "A little more of your assistance by way of map reading and town pronunciations, and I shall find myself trundling 'Jerry' into Bingen on the Rhine. I've no objection to your gazing dreamily at the scenery, but please keep your eyes on the map at the same time. Now, we've got to go back to that ferry."

The dike road was too narrow to turn round upon. So we were forced to continue until a little nameless village received us into its slightly less narrow street. Here, in the presence of all the inhabitants, Archibald managed to turn "Jerry" around. It was a skillful feat of reversing, and afforded great entertainment to the assembled villagers; not so exciting, perhaps, as a break in the great dike would have been, but thrilling nevertheless, especially when one of the reverses sent the luggage grid almost into the open door of a cottage. When we were turned round, Archibald leaned out of the car and said "Utrecht?" and every last one of those villagers understood him and pointed back along the dike, and a gray-bearded Dutchman not only pointed, but cried: "De stoomboot, de stoomboot!"

"Rather think I pronounced it right that time, what?" said Archibald, beaming with pride, as we dashed along on our return.

"Marvelous how quickly you pick up a foreign language," I said. And Archibald then and there forgave my dereliction in map reading. It was 7 o'clock when we reached the ferry, but the boat was there, and we were soon across and on the right road to Utrecht again, with "Jerry" making up for lost time.

* * *

Although our appetites were clamoring for dinner, the drive along part of this road was all too short, for we came presently to a broad and placid river beside which our road ran for miles and miles. It was evidently the scenic route to Utrecht, for twice a tollhouse on the road claimed and received a small silver coin before we were allowed to proceed. But what were small silver coins compared with this perfect scene of green banks bordering mirrorlike water, slow-moving barges, white-painted yachts, colored sails and tugs that puffed gently in harmony with the prevailing calm.

As we neared Utrecht, throngs of bicyclers and pedestrians almost blocked the road. They were evidently on their way to the amusement gardens and restaurants that studded the banks on either side. Then, over a bridge, and we were in Utrecht. As we halted irresolute, a kindly policeman left his traffic directing and came over to help three innocents find their way to the Hotel des Pays Bas.

We tried to follow his directing, but lost ourselves again, and just as the "shades of night" were descending rapidly, we halted in a little triangular square by the side of a tall building to consider the situation. A prosperous-looking citizen passed. I leaned out from my seat and spoke to him. I said: "Hotel des Pays Bas, mein Herr?"

"Ja, Ja," he replied, and passed by. Another Utrechter passed. Archibald leaned out and said: "I say, mein friend—er—Hotel des Pays Bas?" The man smiled and replied: "Ja wohl," and went his way. We looked at each other, and Archibald was about to comment on the replies received, when our gaze riveted upon a sign on the side of the building where we had halted. It was a large sign, a golden sign, and read, "Hotel des Pays Bas," and the entrance was just around the corner.

Holland, in the memory of those who have visited only the interesting cities of the seaboard section, such as Rotterdam, The Hague and Amsterdam, probably remains a flat country of dikes, ditches and canals. Unique scenery in its way, but with a sameness that lacks the agreeable element of the unexpected. Eastward from Utrecht this aspect changes, and quite a different Holland unfolds as one speeds toward Germany.

After a day's stay in Utrecht, we made our usual early morning start—an hour later than we had agreed the night before. Not often did we arrive or depart from any place on schedule time. Archibald often planned, but touring with a car is vastly different from touring on the railway. Conveyed from place to place in the conventional prim and proper atmosphere of diners, sleepers and cinders, one conforms instinctively to the rigorous rule of the time schedule. One may dislike it, but still accepts it as a necessity.

But with a car this necessity for conformation to the time schedule vanishes. One becomes in a sense a touring vagabond, and time means only the rate of travel recorded on the speedometer. We arrive, remain, depart with the freedom of those who tramp the road, whose home is the great outdoors. We breakfast, lunch, dine, free from any disturbing thought of having to "catch a train," and we sleep, and wake, and yawn in that delightful laziness that knows no need to hurry.

I am in part quoting Archibald when I write this. He frequently commented upon our freedom and independence, but just as frequently planned our run for the next day, our time for starting, our place for lunch, and the time of our arrival at our destination. Seldom, if ever, were these plans carried out. We overslept and started late, we dawdled by the roadside, or detoured and arrived at a totally unplanned town for lunch, and dinner time often found us far from our destination.

* * *

We were not displeased when these things happened. It only engendered that delightful feeling of irresponsible vagabondism which I have mentioned. Therefore, when we made our late start from the pleasant hotel in Utrecht, we were not concerned. In a vague sort of way, we intended to run through to Cologne that day, but I rather think Archibald was as surprised as I that we adhered to and accomplished our intention.

I started out to say that the scenery in the eastern part of Holland is quite different from the western. Between Utrecht and Arnhem, and farther on to the German frontier, the country is a succession of rolling hills and valleys, with streams and woodland, well meriting the name of Dutch Switzerland sometimes bestowed upon it. Shortly after leaving Utrecht, at a little town called Zeist, we halted and studied a signpost. The arm to the left said "Arnhem via Ede," and the one to the right said "Arnhem via Reenen." The road to the right seemed to be the main one, for other cars streamed by us ignoring the road via Ede.

"I wonder which we had better take," said Archibald.

"The map is absolutely noncommittal," I said. "Doesn't seem to care a centime which we take. Shall I ask somebody which is the best road?"

"Can you pronounce 'Ede' in Dutch?" asked Archibald.

"Er—I can try."

"No, don't," said Archibald. "The Dutch are a kindly people, spare them. Let's chance the left road. In England we always drive to the left, what?"

So we took the road to Arnhem via Ede, and Archibald received my grateful thanks for his choice. When other details of our tour become, through lapse of time, a trifle blurred in memory, I am sure that this delightful road will stand out clearly. It was a newly cemented road that ran through sparsely inhabited country, with only here and there glimpses of beautiful estates, but its chief charm to me lay in the fact that for miles on end it took its course through pine woods almost primeval in appearance. It was a perfect day for motoring, with the sunshine tempered by a gentle breeze perfumed with the resinous scent of pines. For miles we loitered, "Jerry's" engine just ticking gently, for it seemed almost impossible to leave the peace that brooded here, but gradually the smooth road tempted "Jerry's" wheels to swifter action, and the friendly pines ahead beckoned us on—on!

B. F.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Christian Science and Its Critics

From a Review by PHILIP KEMP, in the *Observer* of London, of "Our New Religion: An Examination of Christian Science," by H. A. L. Fisher.

IN COMMON with many others, Mr. Fisher has been intrigued by the remarkable growth of Christian Science in recent years, both in America and Europe. It prompted him to make a study of its inception and nature, mainly, it would seem, from written sources, and the results of his investigations are given to the world in this well-written essay.

Mr. Fisher has come away from his studies impressed, but strongly hostile. He admits that it is remarkable that this religion should have been founded by a woman who was a chronic invalid in youth, who had not the advantages of the high kind of education of which Mr. Fisher himself is so distinguished an ornament, yet who, commencing at the age of forty-five, wrote a book which, after the Bible, is the "best seller" in the world, established a Church which, without any sensational appeal, is spreading all over the globe, founded The Christian Science Monitor, which he describes as "one of the best-informed journals of our time," won the affection, devotion and gratitude of millions who declared themselves to have been redeemed and healed by reading her works, and, at the end of her earthly life, to Mr. Fisher's distress, left a fortune of nearly $3,000,000, gained almost entirely from the sale of her books. Such results, in his opinion, could only have been obtained by a person of unattractive, ambitious and autocratic character, who, in his refined phrase, was "the most successful business boss whose brains have been employed in the exploitation of a creed."

* * *

For the creed and the Church which professes it Mr. Fisher cannot conceal his sardonic contempt. Christian Science, in his view, is founded on an idea which has always been a commonplace of philosophic idealism, though it has seldom before been made the basis of practical thought and conduct. It rests upon a recognition of the power which mind can exercise over matter and spirit over flesh, an idea which, it is true, has begun to receive a great deal of attention of late from the orthodox, but which Christian Scientists, in Mr. Fisher's opinion, carry to ridiculous and dangerous extremes. It seeks to restore to Christianity that power to heal the sick as well as to redeem the sinner and bind up the broken-hearted, on which Jesus, unless the Gospels are rejected as worthless evidence, laid such tremendous stress, but it does so at the price of discarding certain orthodox theological dogmas. So Mr. Fisher concludes that the only explanation of the growth of Christian Science in the world is that its optimism appeals to neurasthenics and the weak-minded, to women who find in it both occupation and relief from the inferiority complex, to Americans and other modern folk who are impressed by its businesslike methods and its propaganda of happiness, the whole supported and encouraged and held together by a self-perpetuating board of directors, consisting of five "American business men" wielding autocratic power over the faithful.

* * *

Such is the explanation of the rise of Christian Science given by a "rationalizing historian." It is an ingenious and a not uncommon explanation. But it is not the only explanation. Another explanation is that there is much more in Christian Science than Mr. Fisher has yet been able to see. For Mr. Fisher writes as a pure rationalist, and the history of thought shows how blind the rationalist can be to those transcendent moral and spiritual truths which are the heart of true religion. Did not the Founder of Christianity talk about understanding coming only to the childlike heart, and did not St. Paul once write that his preaching was "unto the Jews a stumbling-block, and unto the Greeks foolishness"?

* * *

This is really a much more rational explanation of the remarkable career of Mrs. Eddy and of the trials and discords which attended her discovery and establishment of Christian Science and of the steady growth of the movement after its Leader passed away than Mr. Fisher's shallow analysis of what he calls a "fantastic" cult. For Christian Science is first and foremost a religion—a religion which is already profoundly influencing the theology of the Protestant world. It seeks to thrust its searchlight past what all the greatest teachers have recognized to be the transient and unsubstantial phenomena of mortal existence into the eternal reality which is the Kingdom of God. Where Christian Science differs from other religions is that it sets out, not to believe but to prove what Jesus also sought to prove, that the understanding of spiritual "reality" destroys, here and now, the "appearance" known as sin, sickness, and death, matter and the flesh, which seem so obstinately and so tenaciously to obscure the Kingdom of Spirit and Truth from our experience.

It is also, as Mr. Fisher fails to see, a Science, and scientific in its method. It has long proclaimed and in a measure proved what natural scientists are now rapidly coming to see, that matter is not just "hard stuff" or even electricity, but thought, a discovery of tremendous importance, for, if it is true, it puts the lever of Archimedes in our hands. For if matter is but a condition of human thought it can be transformed, not by medicine or dynamite, but by thinking; and the practical issue is between right thinking and wrong thinking, truth and error; which explains the struggle with Mr. Fisher's new devil, animal magnetism, and what Jesus meant when he talked about faith (understanding), enabling his disciples to cast mountains into the sea.

* * *

As an inevitable outcome both of its religious and its scientific ideas, Christian Science is also a system of medicine, a system which by the testimony of the highest medical authorities is successful in healing all kinds of disease, organic and ordinarily regarded as being incurable as well as functional and nervous. There is no ground for the lurid picture which Mr. Fisher draws of the extermination of the human race as the consequence of the spread of Christian Science. It is, indeed, a mystery that there should be an outcry over every failure of Christian Science treatment considering that hundreds of persons of all ages are dying daily under the most devoted medical treatment without similar protest. For, from first to last, Christian Science will stand or fall by the results it produces. Unless it is a more certain healer of disease, a more certain builder of character, and a more certain creator of health and joy than orthodox medicine, science, or religion, it will cease to grow and will disappear. But if with an increasing understanding of their religion Christian Scientists not only prove these things, but, as Jesus said, do "greater works" also, the day may come when Mr. Fisher, like Saul before him, having come to scoff, may stay to pray.